FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.
CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. McEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes on the 31st.

Advancements are offered to young ladies and women, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber can accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carthage, Dec. 8. 50-tf*

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.
E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, wood, lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE Fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the school seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

TROY & McLEAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the sale of the Montgomery Cotton Factory, and of the lands and other property by virtue of a deed of trust made by James W. McIlwe, which was advertised to take place at the factory on the 6th inst., is postponed to Thursday, the 26th of April next, at the same place. Terms then made known.

E. DEBERRY, Trustee.

Montgomery, March 1. 82-3*18

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased. The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Pine Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

June 27. 70*tf

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still, with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring.

R. F. MURPHY.

Kyle's Landing, July 8. 61*tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE CASTLE BUILDERS, by author of Hearts-ease and Rose Acre; the Banking House, from Blackwood; Paris at Countship; Half Hours with the best Authors, by Knight; Greek Chieftain, by Kendrick; Spiers' and Surenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary; Success in Life, by Tuthill; &c.

Also, further supply of Fudge Doings, Ik Marvel, Owen's Andocides; Anthon's Latin Prosody; Anthon's Prometheus; Mathew's French Dictionary; Anthon's Ainsworth; Bolmar's Phrases; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammars, Readers, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

April 2.

Blanks for sale here.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A WINTER JAUNT IN FLORIDA.

(Concluded.)

One of the most attractive points in Hernando county is Bayport, a village lately settled, and situated directly on the Gulf. It will probably become in a few years a place of considerable importance, as it is the only shipping port for 50 miles on the coast. By the last Legislature, it was made the county seat, instead of De Soto. We took a delightful cruise from this place on the Gulf, with the Government Timber Agent, Mr. J. His kindness we will long remember, and that pleasant sail over the glorious Gulf will never be forgotten. The run to Cedar Keys and back—120 miles—took us 5 days. We were in a neat little sail boat, under the command of Peter Peterson, Captain, Sailor, and Cook. Poor Peter loved his grog, but we agreed that for that trip the "Grice" should be a temperance boat, and Peter suffered accordingly. Some of his friends ventured the opinion that he drank more pure water in those five days than ever before in the same time. The weather during our cruise was delightful. The oysters were ditto. The air was soft and exhilarating, and had the happiest effect on my lungs. Though it was the first week in January, we had no need of a fire on the trip. In five days, I gained rapidly in flesh and strength. Our principal diversion was in sitting on deck, and shooting sea fowl as they flew around us. We frequently passed by shoals of them, containing thousands of birds.

While at Bayport, I had the pleasure of attending a Debating Society, held by the Natives. The question for discussion one evening was something like the following—"If an irresistible body should come in contact with an immovable body, what would be the result?" Decided in the affirmative. From Bayport we removed to Spring Hill, 15 miles westward, in the interior. Here we passed two weeks in Camp. Our time was almost entirely occupied in hunting. We were on the border of the famous Anatliga hammock, one of the largest and most valuable in Florida. It is very rich, and can be bought for $5 an acre. Whilst in this neighborhood, we visited the clearing of Mr. McN—tt, formerly of Robeson county. He settled out there about two years ago in the wildest part of the country. One of his first adventures (a pleasant introduction to Florida life) was a bear fight, which ended in his capturing three of the monsters. He seemed to be delighted to meet with any one from the old North State, and it was quite evident to our minds that he still thought Robeson County a wonderful place, in fact the garden spot of creation. Though he had moved to Florida, he had reserved to himself the right of believing that Lumber River is the Mississippi, having its rise in the Rocky Mountains and emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. We saw more game near his house than anywhere else in the State. There we heard, for the first time, wolves howling at night. The sound was entirely different from any I had ever heard, and produced strange feelings. They never attack persons, though they have a savage, ferocious appearance, and are of large size. They are very destructive to stock. Sheep cannot be raised on account of them. They seized a calf in the stable yard of a neighbor of our host's, and it was with great difficulty that he drove them off and saved the calf. At Mr. M.'s we visited an extensive Orange grove. There were a half dozen of us in company. The most active climbed the trees and shook down the golden fruit. Such a day of recreation does not come often in one's life. We destroyed more than a bushel of the fruit, and then filled the bags for the little ones at Mr. M's. I secured a handsome orange cane which I promise to present to the man who sends the first car of coal from Deep river to Fayetteville, on the Western Railroad. Returning to Mr. M's from the grove, we shot two fine gobblers, and I had the honor of putting a load of squirrel shot into a deer. Instead of killing him, it only made him run the faster.

The most extensive Orange grove in the State is near the Orange Lake, 6 miles from Micanopy. It contains no other trees but the orange, and covers several hundred acres of land. Thousands of bushels are gathered every year, and yet there seems to be no perceptible diminution in the quantity of the fruit. We remained in Hernando county until the second week in February. The weather was so mild and pleasant that we concluded to move northward, and visit Middle Florida. Before leaving Hernando we could not refrain from visiting Homosassa again, and taking a farewell fishing excursion. We might tell some fish stories connected with that river, but out of regard to our reputation we will omit them. One however, I will vouch for, as the testimony in its favor is too strong to be doubted. One night a fisherman was out in his boat for Mullets. These fish are attracted by a bright light. They crowded round his boat; in a few minutes, began to jump in, and soon the boat sank—the fish were not drowned, but he narrowly escaped that fate himself. On another occasion a fisherman was obliged to extinguish his torch in order to avoid a similar catastrophe.

Leaving Homosassa, we journeyed Northward and crossed the Withlacoochee at Camp Izard. Here we visited the battle ground, and were shown the tree under which Lieutenant Izard was standing, when he was picked off by an Indian on the opposite side of the river. Gen. Gaines was besieged by a large force of Indians at this place. The provisions of the U. S. troops were nearly consumed, and their situation became precarious in the extreme. After living for some time on horses, dogs and roots, they were relieved by Gen. Clinch.

Journeying thence, we visited Wokahoota, Newnansville, and Alligator. The Natural Bridge over the Santafee river, between the two last mentioned places, is a great curiosity. There are numerous subterranean streams in Florida, and frequently the earth over them caves in, causing sinkholes of large size and great depth. Inland lakes also abound, inhabited by ducks and alligators. You may find a family of the latter domesticated in every pond 100 yards wide.

At the town of Alligator in Columbia County, we spent a few days very pleasantly in the society of old acquaintances from North Carolina. Col. B. and Mr. W. O. J., formerly of this State, reside here. This part of the country is rapidly filling up by emigration. Many families have moved in during the last year, and the tide is increasing. Land is cheap and good. A party of gentlemen from N. C., had bought land 9 miles from Alligator, a few days before our arrival, at 25 cts. per acre. Under the Graduation bill, large bodies of good land may be purchased at this price. This is now one of the most desirable portions of the State for settlement.

Taking a westward course from Alligator, we passed a day or two on the Suwanee river. We found the "old folks at home," and they treated us very kindly. We will not soon forget our stay with them, and hope they will long be found at home to cheer the hearts of strangers.

Our last stopping place in Florida was Madison. We went there expecting to stay a week, and at the end of a month, we were there still. The last part of the feast was the best.

The society in Madison and the vicinity is as good as can be found in any of the older States. The land is perhaps unsurpassed for richness in the U. S. Walking with Rev. Mr. P. (who moved from N. C. last year,) over his plantation, I was struck with the fertility of the soil. He has hundreds of acres, and much of it is upland, in which I could push a stick into the earth three feet below the surface.

Mr. Miller of the Madison Hotel keeps an excellent house, and one which the traveller leaves with regret.

About the last of March, the whooping cranes assembled in swarms, and left Florida for the North. The martins came from the South. The weather had become summer like, and the trees were covered with foliage. Old settlers told me that the winter was over in Carolina, and that I might now return home. It was welcome news. Home is never more attractive than to an invalid after five months absence in a strange land. He may have made hosts of friends, and had more than his share of stirring adventures, but these do not supply the place of home scenes and early associations. Selling out Horses and Buggy at Madison, we reached N. C. in a few days. At Warsaw we were dismayed at seeing a snow-bank, and in Fayetteville we saw the flakes descending—a sight we had not seen in Florida.

To while away the hours of an April winter-day in North Carolina, and shivering over a fire, I have penned these sketches. If you think them worth publishing, they are at your service.

Numerous inquiries have been made of me concerning the soil, society, climate and markets of Florida. My advice to those who entertain any idea of moving there is to go and examine for themselves. There is perhaps as much variety in each of the four particulars mentioned as in North Carolina. A large part of Florida is a barren waste—little else than a wilderness of sand. On the other hand, some of the best land in the world is to be found in the State. The prices vary greatly. Good government land can be bought for $1 25 and under per acre. In Columbia and Hernando counties, much of this is vacant. There are two qualities of land—pine land and hammock land. Very little of the latter is vacant—speculators have taken it up. The only exception that I know of is in the Wackassasa hammock. The location of this has kept off speculators, and settlers also. It is near the Gulf, and in an almost inaccessible region. No road has yet been opened to it. A company of emigrants would do well to move there in a body. Sea Island Cotton is raised in almost every part of the State, though in the southern part sugar is the best crop.

The climate is perhaps the finest in the world. It is neither too warm, like Cuba and South America, nor too cold like, any other part of the United States. In summer it is much cooler than in North Carolina. The thermometer last summer did not rise above 96°, and the nights are always cool and pleasant. A blanket is necessary even in mid-summer. The last winter was the coldest known in the State since 1835, yet it was very mild when compared with the usual winter climate of North Carolina. We saw green peas in blossom all the winter. Potatoes are left in the ground, and dug when needed. Roses are in perpetual bloom.

Consumptives ought by all means to try the climate of Florida. The great advantage in going there is, that the weather is so mild that invalids can take exercise out of doors every day in the winter. Many remarkable cases of cure fell under my own observation. Many go when it is too late and find a grave there.

The society varies in different localities, and the same may be said as to commercial facilities. Mechanics are scarce, and the prices of work very high.

After all, my opinion is, that no man ought to leave North Carolina, to go anywhere else on earth, unless he is compelled to do so. If his health demands a change, there is no help for it. But if his health and that of his family be good, if he has a productive farm or other sure means of support, if he lives in a pleasant neighborhood, and has religious and educational privileges—the place for such a man is North Carolina against the world.

If, however, he has determined to leave North Carolina, and especially if he has property in slaves, let him try Florida. I would be glad of his company out next October, (if he is a clever fellow,) and about Christmas we might go down and witness a bear hunt near "Dear sore toe."

G. M. N.

Mr. Fillmore at Mobile.—The Mobile Advertiser says:—"During the Temperance Lecture on Friday night, the speaker referred in glowing terms to 'that great and good man,' ex-President Fillmore. The mention of his name was received by that immense concourse of people with such a tumult of applause, as we have seldom witnessed even in time of high political excitement. Repeated cheers, enthusiastic clapping of hands and stamping of feet, drowned the voice of the speaker and it was some moments before quiet was restored sufficiently to allow him to proceed. What a pleasing evidence was this of the abiding hold Millard Fillmore has upon the Southern heart. Faithful to the Constitution and its guarantees to the South, her sons will not soon forget his gallant and self-sacrificing efforts to preserve them. And then his visit to this section last season did very much to ripen this confidence and respect into admiration, esteem and affection. Few, very few of our people but wish "long life and prosperity to Millard Fillmore."

The wife of the editor of the Green Bay Advocate, in officiating in his absence, got the paper by some mistake on the wrong side in politics.

The publisher of that paper, in announcing on the 22nd of March another absence of the editor, says:

"Our editor has gone to Madison, and in order to make a sure thing of it, and prevent the appearance of any more Whig editorials, has taken his wife with him."

The Hokeville Express states "by authority" that "the people of Lincoln county expect to take sufficient stock in the N. C. & Rutherford Road to carry it from the Catawba river,—nay further, from Charlotte to the Cleveland line, and the people of Cleveland can then take the road at that point and carry it on to the Rutherford line."

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1855.

THE FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting of this Company takes place to-day.

A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on the 1st June.

We had supposed that the receipts of this half year were less, from the unexampled goodness of the common roads during the past winter, the opening of rival works, and the drought which prevented the grinding of wheat. But it turns out that there is a slight increase in the receipts, notwithstanding all these causes, over the receipts of the half year ending April 1st 1854—a half year remarkable for the immense receipts of flour here. This is encouraging.

The total receipts from April 1 1853 to April 1 1854, were $24,838 54. From April 1 1854 to April 1 1855, $26,796 73.

During the year two dividends of 4 per cent. each have been declared, and about $5000 spent in repairs. The surplus fund is now about $5000.

FROST.—We had a severe white frost here this morning.

This day, the 12th of April, is the anniversary of the birth of HENRY CLAY. It is to be celebrated, we observe, by his friends in several parts of the country.

Eleven years ago he spent his birthday in Raleigh, and made that great speech which was so eagerly enjoyed by thousands of admiring friends. No one who heard can forget it. He put forth all his wonderful powers, for it was *the point* in his tour; it was *the speech* of that campaign. And he was flushed with a certainty of an easy triumph in the election then pending. He expressed nothing but his sincere conviction when he admitted, in his own inimitable manner, between badinage and sober earnestness, that his competitor would probably "get one State." Alas! "the race was not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." He was induced then and there, by the earnest request of his friends in Congress, (conveyed to him by a deputation which met him at Raleigh for the purpose,) to write the letter on Texas, which is considered by many as having caused his defeat. Since that, he has gone down to the grave—passed to his long account—disappointed, deeply and sorely, in his ambition for this world's honors; but doubtless with better hope of a reward in "another and a better world."

THE COST OF LIVING.—The prices here of every thing eatable are enormous, at least double the prices of a few years ago. But we do not suffer near so much as people in the Northern cities. How *they* manage to eat at all is a mystery. In Washington City for instance, the Intelligencer says that beef is 12 to 18 cents per lb., butter 30 to 40 cents, potatoes 50 to 75 cents per peck, and other things in proportion.

We fear there will be no remedy for this, short of a return to agricultural pursuits by many of those who have become consumers instead of producers, who buy instead of selling provisions. What can be more reckless, for instance, than the policy of our turpentine makers, who buy their corn, hay and bacon, at terrible prices, and make turpentine at its present low value? It is all wrong. Every man who has land and labor at his command, ought first to provide his own provisions, and then make his surplus, for sale, of such things as are most convenient and most productive.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Walter R. Jones, President of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New York, and President of the Board of Underwriters, died suddenly in his bed, between 6 and 7 o'clock Saturday morning. He had just called a young man to his bed-side, and asked him if he had finished some writing which he had been requested to do. The young man left the room for a moment, and when he returned Mr. Jones was dead. Mr. Jones had been connected with the Insurance business for thirty years, and was decidedly the most influential man in that great branch of business in the United States. He was a man of great energy and laborious habits, working 16 hours every day—commencing, as on the day of his death, before he left his bed, and stopping, as on the previous night, at 10 P. M. He was 62 years of age, a bachelor, and died worth a million.

BUNCOMBE SPEECHES.—The following is an extract from the latest letter of the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial:—

"The speeches of Messrs. Cass and Mason in the United States Senate on foreign affairs, have attracted a good deal of attention, and it may be said created fears in the minds of the French Cabinet. Mr. Mason had succeeded by some effort and by a firm but conciliatory course, in convincing the French Government of the good intentions and honesty of the Pierce Administration, (no doubt a labor,) and in this quiescent state these warlike speeches fell like a clap of thunder. Knowing the position, the influence, and the reputed conservatism of these gentlemen, and *not* knowing the political tricks of politicians in the United States, or the full meaning to be placed on a buncombe speech, they were naturally taken back by such a combined declaration of hostility, and I am informed that our charge at this court was at once sent for and categorically interrogated by the Foreign Minister on the subject. Our charge, who, though young, is a thorough politician, and "knows Washington," was enabled to satisfy M. Drouyn de L'huys, that the danger of a declaration of war was not imminent, and that there were other indications of the real intentions of the American people more reliable than speeches of candidates for the Presidency."

A QUEER SUIT.—It is stated that the proprietors of a California paper have sued Senator Gwinn for $20,000 damages for breach of contract. The Senator and the proprietors agreed, that the paper was to advocate Gwinn's re-election to the U. S. Senate, and Gwinn was to get the government advertising for the paper, which he failed to do; and the paper sues for $20,000 damages.

This is regular Locofocoism. The paper is bought up; and the Senator agrees to pay for it, not out of his own pocket, but out of the U. S. Treasury. How he happened to fail in this, we know not. But the probability is, that the Administration gave the advertising to help the election of some other and more favored candidate for the Senate.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The N. Y. Express says, "Never—never, before had we such a corrupt Legislature! Not even our old thieving Common Councils were half so bad."

The latest outrage, which produced this remark of the Express, was the passage of a bill to authorise a rail road in Broadway, said bill being read a *third* time without ever being read a first or second time. The trickery by which this was effected was undoubtedly by a free use of money. Bribing the members of the Legislature in New York and Pennsylvania is an every day occurrence.

Mail Robber Arrested.—We learned in Monroe, a few days ago, that a Mail Carrier between that place and Wadesboro' had been detected in robbing the mail and arrested.

It appears from the circumstances that he has been driving quite a thriving business in this line lately, having lightened Uncle Sam's mail bag of several letters containing small amounts. The way he opened and closed the bag again shows an ingenuity worthy a better cause. We learn the bag was patched, and he would rip off the patch, overhaul the letters, secure the *fat* ones and then sew the patch on again. But one *fat* letter proved fatal to him—a decoy letter was placed in the mail containing *marked* bills; he *grabbed* it, and the officer grabbed him, and lodged him in Wadesboro' jail to await his trial. We understand his name is Jordan. The road *Jordan* will have to travel will be apt to be a hard one.

Would it not be a good idea for Uncle Sam to discontinue the use of patched bags?

Concord Gazette.

[The Gazette forgets the patch on Marcy's inexpressibles. As long as he remains in the Administration, patched bags must be in vogue.]

We regret to learn that the Rev. John Purify departed this life at his residence in Harnett co., on the 27th ult. He had been a very useful and highly esteemed minister of the Baptist Church for fifty years, during forty-eight of which, he had been a member of the Raleigh Association, over which body he had presided for a large portion of that time.—*Spirit of the Age.*

State Fair of 1855.—The Executive committee of the State Agricultural Society has been in session this week, preparing the Premium List, and assiguing the "Committees of Award" for the third annual State Fair in October next. There are now nearly a thousand members, and affairs are in a prosperous condition. There will be double the amount of last year to award in premiums. Our planters, farmers, mechanics, and gardeners throughout the State should join this Society and help out the good work; much benefit has been already derived from the Society, and it is just in its infancy. Let us have, by the Fall, ten thousand names enrolled at least.

The officers of the Society are: Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, President; John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, Richard Smith, of Halifax, Vice-Presidents; Thomas Jeff. Lemay, of Wake, Secretary; Fabius Haywood Hutchings, of Wake, Treasurer. *Executive Committee*—Crudup, of Franklin, Chairmam; Eaton and Hamilton, of Granville, Whitaker, Taylor, Pool, Price, Jones, Cooke, Partridge and Jordan, of Wake; McRae, of New Hanover; Meares, of Brunswick, and McDaniel, of Nash.

Raleigh Standard.

The Survey.—The experimental survey of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Road commenced to-day under the direction of John C. McRae, Chief Engineer, Messrs. Robert P. Atkinson, and Geo. Kirby, Assistants, and John K. Brown, Rodman.—*Wil. Herald.*

Electioneering.—The courts and hustings of a frontier State usually furnish abundant material for story and fun. Judge R., formerly of the Western circuit, Fa., canvassed that circuit in 1844, as a candidate for the Territorial Senate, and was cheered by the promise of a little Frenchman, living in one of the counties of the Senatorial district, to do "all he could" for him. Not a solitary vote, however, was cast for the Judge in that county, and he seized the first opportunity thereafter to tax his backer with false promises. "Sar," said the Frenchman, very much offended, "I tell you no lie, I travel over dis county, three, four, five day, and I say to every man, vill vote for my friend, ze Judge? And he say "no, I vill be durned if I do." "But," said the Judge, "you did not even vote for me yourself" "No, Judge, ven I come back, I shut myself up in my own room, and I 'lectioneer with myself two day—but I no get my own consent to vote for you.

CALIFORNIA.—Another arrival from California teems with accounts of swindling, roguery, &c. A letter from San Francisco says,—

"Our city is kept on the *qui vive* of excitement all the time, by the numerous cases of fraud and corruption, swindling, &c., among men who have hitherto stood high in the confidence of the public—holding offices of honor and trust in the community. The recent *exposes* are too many and numerous for recapitulation. Our daily papers are filled with their recital, which is truly painful.

"Burgoyne & Co.'s new banking house on Battery street, which had been occupied less than three months, and fitted up with every convenience, expensive vaults, &c., has been already converted into a tobacco warehouse. The splendid new banking house of Page, Bacon & Co., also on Battery street, recently erected by them on leased ground at an expense of over seventy-five thousand dollars, still remains vacant, unoccupied, and it is now a matter of extreme doubt whether they will ever occupy it at all."

Prices of Eatables at the Market.—Beef 14 to 18 cents per pound; veal 15; mutton 12 to 22; fresh fish 12 to 14; poultry 16 to 20; ham 12 to 14; eggs 12 cents per dozen; cheese 12 to 18 cts per pound; butter 32 to 34. These figures are high. They suggest that living is expensive.

Boston Times.

So they do,—but the most exorbitant price in Boston, is moderation itself, compared with the figures here.—*N. Y. Express.*

Alarming Intelligence, if true.—Father Walworth, a Roman Catholic Priest, delivered a discourse, in the Church of the Annunciation, on Sunday last, on the subject of *Hell*. The reverend gentleman undertook to demonstrate that *Hell was situated in the inside of this earth, commencing about twenty-one miles from the surface*, where granite begins to melt. He also affirmed that heat was the predominant characteristic of this abode of the damned, and illustrated the proposition by reference to the uniformly high temperature of everything which had reached us from that quarter of our globe.

The wicked, it is to be hoped, will take warning. Twenty miles is but a small space, between them and the infernal regions. It is not a distance sufficient to "lend enchantment to the view."

The good father also improved the occasion, to inquire into the degree and intensity of the heat "down there," which, he said, almost passed the bounds of human conception. As a means of approximating to a result, however, he referred to experiments made with a thermometer in Artesian wells and deep mines. Water boils at 300° Fahrenheit, but it requires 2,600 to melt rocks. This, therefore, was the *minimum* of the heat of hell, whose frontiers, therefore, lie twenty-one miles below the surface of the earth. He also cited what he called a well-authenticated miracle, related by one of the Fathers, to the effect that God once permitted a certain religious person to receive a visit for a few moments from one of the damned. In the course of the interview the latter thrust his hand into a vase of water in the apartment, which was thereby so powerfully heated, that a bronze candlestick having been placed in it, was immediately melted.

New York Express.

War's Doings.—The dashing 93d Highlanders, the pride of the English army, left Constantinople eight hundred strong, and after their arrival in the Crimea received an addition of one hundred and fifty men. This gallant regiment has recently returned to Constantinople reduced to fourteen men and five officers, still bearing with them their glorious and unsullied banner.

NEW YORK, April 9.

Riot at a Catholic Church.—A serious riot occurred at Oxford in this State yesterday, in consequence of an excommunicated member being ordered out of church by the Priest. The services generally were suspended, and a fight ensued outside of the building between Catholics and Protestants. No serious result.

Some commotion is apparent in Washington with regard to the contemplated despatch of a squadron to Cuba. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thinks that before the next session of Congress some issue will be made with Spain in relation to Cuba, upon which the executive government will be prepared to take a firm stand.

DIED,

This morning, Mrs. LAURA C. PEARCE, wife of J. W. Pearce, Esq. and daughter of Jas. Martine, Esq.

In Baltimore, on the 1st inst., JOHN A. GREEN, of Goldsboro', Wayne county, aged 51, for many years Clerk of the County Court of that County.

In Wilmington, on the 31st March, Mrs. CHARLOTTE TOOMER, consort of the late Joshua H Toomer, aged 58 years and 5 months. She died in full hopes of meeting her God in peace.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 6 and 7, Strs Chatham and Southerner, with Fries in tow, with goods for F Fries, King, Hege & Co, J C Poe, and others.

[Orrell's Line.] April 9, Str Sun, with goods for J W Dick, R M Orrell, Shemwell & McDonald, Webb & Bro, J G Smith, J G Cook, Williamson & Overbaugh.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, April 11, Str. Fanny, with passengers, and goods for W J McDiarmid, Mrs L Bencina, W H Carver, Howard & Tomkins, Ray & Pearce, B Rose, P C Smith, F Shenton, W F Watts & Co, T Graham, Powers & Co, G McNiell, J M Rose, S M Thomas, Hall & Bollinger, Council, Ray & Co, E J Hale & Son, Hall & Sackett.

Cape Fear Line, April 11.—Str Gov Graham and tow boat Gen McRae, with goods for Watts, Tomlin & Co, Martin & Bitting, W & H Welsh, Earnhardt, Hix & Nooe, A P & R C Poindexter, R H Massey, Morrison, Richardson & Co, J R & J Sloan, H Erambert, J W Field, Saunders, J M Worth & Co, G W Harris, J M & D Worth, W Clark, Moss & Parker, R W Gilmer, J N Smith, C & J G Anderson & Co, Harris & Randall, J W & W Wilbourn, J M Johnson & Rich, A Brower, J Hussey, Dillon, Johnson & Co, Tomlinson, English & Co, Drake & Parker, Union Co, A A McKethan, Rev A Lewis, J Hoovey, B C Douthit & Son, H L Myrover, J Worth & Sons, G W Johnson & Co, J W Eccles & Son, S Rose, J M & W Roper, E N Dalton, C N McAdoo, S L Glenn, B Blum, R W Glenn, J M Worth, A H Marsh, Tyson, Kelly & Co, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, J H Foust, R G Lindsay, Houston & Overby, Baldwin & Robinson, Marsh & Armfield, S J Piggott, Jos Newlin, R T Long, J D E Reaves, W W Verdin, W C Porter, Elkin Co, W H Britain, J H Williams, J W McN & Co, H Newell, C W Andrews, Austin & Co, A Currie, Hunt, Adderton & Co, Winbourn & Witty, S Johnson, A E Stanly, R J Steele, A McLean, Heaslen & Bynum, Rockfish Co, J A Craven, Jerrall & Albertson, S J Hinsdale, J V & W Penry, S Perry, J O Russ, N M Gardner & Co, Col K Murchison, Davidson & Reidenhour, W G Hix.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 8.—Schrs Edward Stanly and Sally Ann fm Hyde, J H Flanner fm Philadelphia, Monterey fm Boston. 9.—Schrs Helene and Southern Belle fm N York. Thos Dennison fm Cape Ann. 10.—Barque Saranac fm Charleston; Schr Rhoda & Beulah fm Philadelphia.

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling on the Corner of the Court House Square, formerly occupied by Jno. A. Gilchrist as a Hotel, will be rented for one year. Application to be made to the undersigned.

E. L. WINSLOW,
E. W. BARGE,
G. DEMING,
D. G. McRAE,
JNO. WADDILL.

The Houses and Sheds on the old Jail lot are offered for sale.

April 9. 90*2t

NOTICE.

SOME two weeks ago, my wife left my Bed and Board without any just cause, I therefore forewarn all persons from trading or furnishing her with food or raiment under the penalty of the law. I will not be accountable for any debts of her contracting.

C. M. SANDERSON.

Wayne Co., April 2, 1855. 90-2*pd

AGRICULTURAL.

Extracts from the Address of
PAUL C. CAMERON, Esq.,
Before the Orange County Agricultural Society.

A people satisfied with their condition, will attempt but little, and we shall find but little to mark the succession of men or generations. A man or a people who cannot be stimulated to effort by *want*, is in a hopeless and helpless condition; and it is in vain that we appeal to higher motives than *self-interest*. I teach nothing new when I say, that self-advancement and accumulation, when chastened by just moderation and virtuous desire, are alike reasonable, commendable and honorable objects: that it is only by their aid that individuals or communities can discharge the obligations of duty, honesty, justice and benevolence. Labor, by the hand or head, is the source of all accumulation; and if we desire to live in the conscious dignity and spirit of freemen, we must not seek to avoid labor. We may soften, but we cannot escape, the penalty attached to our humanity. Heaven requires it, and man will be wise if he cheerfully yields himself to the law of his birth.

This is the age of gold; the world never before exhibited such a thirst for it; it was never before gathered in such masses; and men now speak of tons of gold, as heretofore of coal and iron; and the excited avarice of our countrymen drives them on, reckless of the issues of life, the preservation of health, the ties of home and kindred, and in utter contempt of the calm pursuits of honest industry and the sure rewards of diligence and economy. A style of living is adopted which, with the ostentatious competitions of those who have become suddenly rich, threatens to lower American character and integrity, and to give a new impulse to the general rush to the learned and mercantile professions, for fame, fortune, fashion and folly. But we in North Carolina are under no such influences, and are propelled by no such machinery. This is emphatically the land of high conservative principle; here on this soil no fanaticism can live, whether planted by commercial, political, or religious mad-men.

But with us, rural life and manual labor is avoided, because of a false estimate of public opinion, and the stinted rewards of agriculture; and it is ranked as subordinate to what we are told are the more genteel pursuits of life. Fathers think that they wisely resolve to make their educated sons measurers of tape and molasses, or retailers of law and medicine, rather than tillers of the soil. And there are those who, yoked to pride and want, nevertheless teach their sons, educated and uneducated, that it is a low and degrading business;—disregarding the teachings of those sages, who declared it "the source of health, strength, plenty and riches, and of all sober delights and honest pleasures—the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice and religion, and of all the virtues."

But be not discouraged. Life is a conquest of difficulties, and many evils best correct themselves. The young and the ardent will seek the beautiful rather than the useful; the vanity of parents, forgetting the utilities of life, surrender to the suggestions of pride; and a partisan press, whose dominion is every where, sees no good or great man, save in the glitter and glare of political or professional eminence, and it bestows its favors most willingly on the noisy and the needy. In a rapid review of twenty-five years, and of the issues of life with the companions of my boyhood —equals in the outset in all the guarantees of useful manhood, whilst, alas! many have fallen and filled early graves,—with perfect truth it may be said, that of all the pursuits, Agriculture makes the most satisfactory exhibition, and presents the cleanest bill for its devotees. It has witnessed the fewest shipwrecks of health, fortune and character. It has not permitted a single son to waste his substance in riotous living, and return like a prodigal to his father's house. It has not suffered one to be expelled his home by debt. Nearly all have attained to respectability and competency; many to wealth; and a few have planted the laurel beside the plough, and now sit beneath its shade. Agriculture has no rewards for

"Those who hang about in lazy bands,
Throng tippling shops and tavern stands."

But to the frugal, cheerful and conscientious son of toil, it not only extends her horn of plenty, but promises the best guarantees against the mortifications and temptations of life.

In all trades-unions and class associations, it is but too common to seek for causes of jealousy, reproach and crimination in the other pursuits of life. Permit me to say for those whom I represent, that we seek to disparage none, to depress none, to make no array of classes. And we hold any man a wicked and mischievous demagogue wh seeks any such object.

As an American citizen, I honor all the pursuits in letters and arts that have been illustrated and illuminated by the genius and labors of our gifted countrymen; especially those that have been enriched by the learning, patience and wisdom of a Marshall, Kent and Gaston; and by the skill, zeal, and humanity of a Physic, Rush, and Hossack. In our country, the good and great of the American Bar have ever been the advocates of liberty and the best props of constitutional government. And when in the evening of life, they turned aside to the plough, for quiet and self-examination, in the short interval between the strifes of life and the repose of the grave, they have exhibited themselves as liberal and successful husbandmen, reaping in the field, as in the forum, its best rewards; and passed away like the glories of a setting sun upon a full, ripe and perfect harvest. And the humane, accomplished and conscientious Physician, who braves death, pestilence and famine as if his own honor were in peril; who is alike in the cottages of the poor and the chambers of the rich,—I am ever ready to receive as the good Samaritan. Nor would I listen to a sentiment in disparagement of the man of God, who, with the spirit of a soldier, the devotion of a martyr, "wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove," conscientiously and manfully fights under the banner of the cross, and "keeps himself unspotted from the world." And without intending to place these pursuits on the same level, it may be declared that all are useful, and all are required by the necessities of society.

And we claim with pride, as members of our association, representatives from each and all. None better understand the necessities of our enterprise; none more anxiously desire the improvement of the soil and the elevation of its tillers. No one of these pursuits can with propriety assert its self-dependence, and there should exist no jealousies. Ours is a new and wide country, and there is room and work for all—for all the mind and muscle—that may be trained to usefulness; and all will be provided for, except those who will learn nothing and do nothing. The temple of human industry is sustained by many pillars, and they stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and that pillar is Agriculture." It is enough for us to know that we feed all, and indirectly clothe all. Ours is the pursuit of the many; we seek to awaken, to elevate, and to enrich the masses. Ours is the pursuit of peace; we are the children of peace—the worshipers of Ceres and Pomona,—and we seek to fill their courts with the triumphant and thankful songs of peaceful conquerors and creators.

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The farmers and mechanics who have united in this association, have many interests in common, and they do well to cultivate in this way kind feelings towards each other. We are neighbors, and there should be an interchange of good offices between us; it will heighten the pleasures of social intercourse, the enjoyment of life. We are social beings, and we desire not only pure air, good water and healthy soil, but we desire good neighbors, good tillage, and all its consequents. And like the soil that we cultivate, we have large capacities for improvement; and our enjoyments and rewards will be in proportion to the measure of our self-improvement. We may become learned by the help of others; but we never can be wise but by our own exertion. It is self-culture that makes the man of mark and renown in all the pursuits of life; and man's necessity is often times his greatest temporal blessing—he rises highest in the scale of beings when necessity induces activity of both body and mind. It is not leisure that we need to become wise; it is mental stimulus, activity and action. We have opportunities for study in our every day employment—in every tree, plant, and insect—in every crumbling stone and decaying leaf—in every change of the atmosphere—in the clouds above us, and in the earth beneath us—in short, in every natural object or appearance by which we are surrounded. It is by the practice of thinking and investigating, of taking notice of what occurs around us, and trying to ascertain the causes of such phenomena and effects, as they come under our observation, that the mind is rendered active and stored with real useful knowledge. From such observations and investigations, society has received its best contributions. Strolling on the borders of a cotton field in South Carolina, Whitney, with a metalic point in his hand, applied it to the removal of the lint from the seed. At once the thought of multiplying the points was presented, and hence the Cotton Gin. At the tail of a kite, Franklin, a Boston printer's boy, mastered the laws of Electricity, and obtained the control of the Lightning; hence the Rod and the Telegraph. And Fulton and Watt, watching the action of boiling water, conceived the Steam Engine; and yoking the discordant elements of fire and flood, gave us the Ocean Steamer and the Iron Horse, annihilating time and space. And, seated on his impoverished and wasted farm at Shell Banks, the unpretending author of the "Essay on Calcarious Manures," stimulated by necessity, and directed by an active and inquisitive mind, commenced a series of experiments in the use of Shell Marl, that have in the opinion of the best informed, added not less than thirty millions to the value of the land of tide-water Virginia; placing his State, in less than twenty-five years, in the front rank of the wheat-producing States of the Union; and winning for himself a reputation more extensive and enduring than any of Virginia's living statesmen, and is now regarded by all as her best living benefactor. With the farmers of Eastern Virginia, the fame of Edmund Ruffin "has attained its full height and proportion, and no man's praise can add a single cubit to his stature." In Eastern Virginia, at least, they no longer attach any force or truth to the rhyme—

"That he who marls sand,
Will soon buy more land;
And he who marls clay,
Throws all away."

It is not enough that men should see, feel and hear; so does the ox. He must think. It may be said with confidence, that every acquisition to science, and every invention useful to man, has been made, not accidentally, as a general rule, but by the proper use of his reasoning faculties. * * * * * * *

In North Carolina, few and wide apart, we find some self-made farmers, engaged with all their hearts and minds in the cultivation and improvement of the soil, standing up like our own Pilot Mountain, as if to show the width of the plain at its base, or like light houses on a long line of seacoast, dispelling the darkness that surrounds them; and if not teaching like masters in their art, yet exhibiting the fullest proof that on our soil and under our clime, the best objects of human labor are to be realized and enjoyed. I regard it as neither indelicate or improper, on an occasion of this sort, to name publicly such planters, farmers, and millers as Thomas McGehee, of Person, and William Holt, of Davidson. And I should be gratified did my acquaintance with the State permit me to name a long list of such husbandmen.

And I mention it as a fact, and as a proof of a want of interest, on the part of our people, as agriculturists, that on the original subscription list for the publication of "Colman's Practical Agriculture and Rural Economy," the most important, the most comprehensive, and best digested agricultural work that ever issued from the American press, this entire State furnished but a *single* subscriber! And it is a little singular that the Chief Engineer of the North Carolina Rail Road, in his first Report of the survey, should announce to the public that, at the farm of *that subscriber* he found "the best specimen of scientific and successful husbandry along the entire line of the Rail Road." Nor is it to be forgotten, that at the first and second annual State Fairs, the herd of young cattle exhibited by this reading and pains-taking husbandman, was regarded as the most striking feature of each exhibition. We shall find that we, too, must read the best books, visit the best farms, must cultivate our minds as well as our soils, must spend our money as well as our time, if we shall make ourselves the praise-worthy examples of successful agriculturists and public benefactors.

Nothing has been more cheapened in our day than the publications of the press, and it is to be esteemed as not the least of the blessings of an American citizen, that he can with so little money provide himself and family with a really useful library. If the good that men do, lives after them, it is no where found in better preservation or in more available form than in the pages of good books. What intelligent farmer would not be gratified, in his isolation at home, to pass the long evenings of winter in association with such companions and teachers as Buel, Colman, Dana and Johnston. For a few shillings you can have the best thoughts of these gifted men always with you. Money so expended will be repaid in such a way that no line of figures can sum it up. It is only by such reading that we can protect ourselves against the prejudices of ignorance, the errors and misdirections of early habits, or maintain a respectable position with our intellectual and progressive countrymen. As we plant, so shall we gather, in spite all our idle hopes and dreamy efforts. Ignorance promises no fruits pleasant to the eye or grateful to the senses; "men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles." And under our institutions, capacity for usefulness and intellect are the milestones which mark the position of competitors in the race for distinction and renown.

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The opinion is often expressed, that Guano will not act so efficiently as clay on sandy soils. I see no good reason for it, and I certainly do not hold it. Mr. William Albright, of Chatham, has obtained and reported the very best results in a wheat crop on land that he describes as a deep red and wasted clay soil. And in July last, I never witnessed so marked an exhibition of the effects of any manure on any crop, as I saw on the red lands of Alamance, in cotton, where a liberal use had been made of Guano, associated with plaster, in equal parts, and applied to the drill. It surpassed my own experiments on a sandy soil. I am satisfied that Guano should only be used with plaster, charcoal, or fresh woods mould, and never in association with lime or ashes. Not until Rail Road freights are reduced, shall we be able to use either lime, or any other mineral or marine manures, to any great extent; and for an enlarged system of improvement in Orange we must rely mainly on the pea and clover fallow, with a bushel of plaster to the acre as a top dressing. Under such a system, we should soon exhibit improved fields of wheat, and one of the best grazing and dairy districts east of the mountains of our State.

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On the sandy soils of Orange, as a general rule, we must not expect the best crops of wheat and oats; yet from such soils only, can you obtain the best crops of rye. I have never obtained a good crop of rye on a clay soil. No crop yields a larger amount of long food for stock, on poor sandy soils; and when sown early on good soil, it will furnish fine green food for stall feeding of stock, in the months of February, March, and April, and then yield a good crop of grain. By every consideration of self-preservation, we are called to make better efforts to expel the northern grocer from the State, with his butter, and the Ohio and Kentucky horse, mule and hog driver, from *our* county at least.

I shall make no suggestions to any one to expend a dollar for the importation of Devons or Durhams, until he has provided food for them. But it is a reproach on us as farmers, and no little deduction from our wealth, that we suffer the population of our towns and villages to supply themselves with butter from another Orange county in New York. In all the sea-ports, soon to be opened to us, good butter is seldom worth less than twenty-five cents, and oftentimes thirty. I know no business that will pay better than a well-kept dairy. I know not when I have been more humiliated, as a North Carolina farmer, than when, a few weeks ago, at a Rail Road Depot at the very doors of our State Capital, I saw wagons drawn by Kentucky mules, loading with Northern Hay, for the supply, not only of the town, but to be taken to the country! Such a sight at the Capital of a State whose population is almost exclusively devoted to agriculture, is a most humiliating exhibition. Let us cease to use everything, as far as it is practicable, that is not the product of our own soil and work-shops—not an axe, or a broom, or bucket, from Connecticut.

Could I be the means of inducing every farmer of Orange to keep ten acres of his best lands well set in clover and orchard grass, to be fed to stock in stalls, I should, in the production of manures, and in the increased means of living, have accomplished more for the solid wealth of the county, than an entire regiment of second class politicians. Doubtless we have much land in Orange that is too cold, acid and poor for the production of clover; and it will burn out here as every where else. But, as a general rule, good clover may be obtained on any soil that will yield a luxuriant crop of black-eye peas. Our branch land, of which we have much, will, if properly prepared, yield most abundant crops of red-top; and heavy crops of both Lucerne and Italian rye-grass can be obtained from any of our deep, dry and rich soils.

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Unless we intend to yield our homes to the fox and the owl, and abandon the graves of loved ones, the axe must be laid aside, and more time, more labor, and more capital devoted to the accumulation of manures. This is the crop of all others that we most need. This is the wand of Midas that turns all into gold. This is the key to the farmer's treasury. Farmers should regard manure as a part of their capital, not to be secured by paper and parchment, but by substantial roofs and sheds; as money, which requires but to be properly employed to return him usurious interest. They should husband it as their cents and shillings which they intend to increase to dollars. And he that will not feed his crops with manures, should not complain if his crops fail to feed him with bread. We must, with a liberal hand, spread fatness and fertility over our wasted homesteads, in the form of barn yard manures, and, so soon as it can be accomplished, cover every acre of our open lands with marine and mineral manures to the full extent of our capacity to use such fertilizers; and then, and not till then, will the ox and the ass know their master's fields and cribs.

Wasted fields and naked sterility every where surround us. Reduce your surface; cease to cultivate lands that do not pay for tillage; concentrate your labors and manures; strive in every way to furnish larger and better supplies of domestic manures. Let every thing that is capable of decomposition be gathered up; permit no waste; confine your stock to your own fields or sheds; do not suffer them to live in lanes, or your neighbor's old fields. In Orange county, for all time to come, every man's crop may be measured with perfect certainty by the quantity and quality of his manures. The books are full of the most minute details as to the comparative value, the accumulation, preservation and application of manures. To no worldly matter can you better devote your care and attention.

Seek to make your homes lovely, especially in the eyes of your children; induce them to aid you in ornamenting it. Children employed and happy at home, are the best guarantees for virtue and devotion to parents. No cottage so humble that it may not be made sweet by neatness; none so lowly that it may not be embellished by the hand of industry. The infirm pauper, on grounds provided by public charity, feels himself a wiser and a better man amid shrubbery trained and trimmed by his own hands. No man is so poor but that he can contribute something to make our world more beautiful. He can leave behind him monuments of his good sense and of his refined taste, if not of his opulence. He who plants a tree, sets an orchard, or builds a stone barn, may be longer and better remembered than he who dies a millionaire. The rose or the jessamine at the door of a homestead, or the lily of the valley at the grave of a friend, is quite as certain an indication of a pure heart and gentle feeling, as gilded walls and silver plate, or chiseled marble.

Surround your dwellings by fruitful and well kept gardens. A patch of cabbage, six rows of Irish potatoes, and three rows of onions, do not constitute a farmer's garden. Use only the best seed, and plant only the best fruit. It is as easy to cultivate the Vergalue and the Bartlett, as the Choke Pear; the Green Gage, as the Horse Plum. No man is better entitled to all the good fruits of the earth, than he who tills it. And Lord Bacon declares, of the garden, "that it affords the purest of human pleasures, the greatest refreshment to the spirit of man, without which, buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks."

Political.—At the municipal election in Hartford, Conn., on Monday last, the Whigs and Democrats united against the Know Nothings, and carried four of the six aldermen, and thirteen of the twenty-four councilmen.

Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The country will not soon be relieved from startling rumors in regard to the policy of President Pierce, who seeks to revenge himself upon the country for the unpopularity of his Administration by plunging it into a foreign war. It is to be apprehended that there is some truth in the late rumors that the President, encouraged by the presence of Mr. Soule, and the advice of all the leading filibustiers of the country, has again brought his courage up to the sticking point, and determined to demand such terms of Spain as will certainly be rejected, and thereupon to take some hostile steps, and so far as it may be in his power to do so, to provoke a war.

If he yields to the pressure of the filibustiers, he may get Mr. Marcy out of the State Department, and bring in Mr. Dallas or Mr. Buchanan, both of whom are pledged to extreme measures. Then we shall have a war, if the Executive can bring it about. The plot for that purpose has been deeply laid, and has been once frustrated, but is now revived, and with too much prospect of success. The President cannot declare war, but we have seen that he may render it almost unavoidable. He cannot carry it on without the aid of Congress, and it is confidently believed that if he call the new Congress for the purpose, that body will refuse to sanction war measures. Even were there a necessity for a war with Spain, Congress would not trust the present Administration with its conduct.

It is difficult to doubt all the reports that we hear in regard to the President's determination to make an issue with Spain on the matter of the trial and execution of Estrampes, a naturalized citizen of the United States. The point to be taken is that Estrampes was denied trial other than by the military commission. The bitter fruits of the doctrine held by the United States in the Koszta case are to be shown in this new question.

The officer appointed to the command of the home squadron, Commodore McCauley, is a very discreet and worthy man, but all the naval commanders, as well as those in the army, aspire to popularity and look to the Presidency as their crowning reward. Commodore McCauley, with the shadow of a fleet, is to go to Cuba, under the orders of President Pierce. We can judge what the orders will be, from the character of those given to Capt. Hollins. But be will have confidential as well as public orders, as is usual under this Administration.

According to a prevailing rumor, at this time, Commodore McCauley is to make some demands, *a la Hollins*, and blaze away, however harmlessly, against the Moro Castle, upon refusal of compliance with his summons. Something of this sort is said to be in meditation and soon to be put in execution. This rumor may be groundless as well as absurd; for if it were to be verified, Congress as soon as it meets, would for once give us an instance of an Executive impeachment.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.

An impression has lately been produced in the public mind, if we may judge from prevalent rumors, that the Administration are about to take some new and important step in regard to our Spanish relations, with a view to a hostile issue. Startling reports originating here, are echoed back to us from New York, and, if they are to be credited, we must believe that the Administration are determined to adopt some extreme measures,—and, verifying the taunt of the London Times,—"cover the internal weakness by foreign agitation." The National Intelligencer, ever cautious on such subjects, and always discouraging false alarms, meets this topic, to-day, in a very serious manner, and induces the belief that there is some better ground for apprehending the danger indicated, than the general tone of the official journal.

What new demands have been or are to be made upon the Spanish government, and which are so unreasonable that a compliance with them is not expected, cannot be known. Perhaps there is no ground for all the surmises as to their extravagant demands. But it is supposed by some that Commodore McCauley is to be charged with the duty of protecting American vessels on or near the Cuban coast, from annoyance by Spanish cruizers, and from any such examination or inquiry as will test their true character, and show whether their intents are commercial or piratical. The President might, possibly, in this, and in various other ways, produce a state of war, without the more tedious and equally questionable means of diplomatic conferences at Ostend, or elsewhere.

It is not to be disputed that some efforts are to be made to put Commodore McCauley in command of a squadron adequate to the purpose of provoking a serious collision. Including the two ships of war now on the Cuba station, he is to have—that is, on paper—a fleet of six or seven ships—a part of them steam vessels of from 6 to 10 guns, and the rest twenty gun ships. This borders a little on the extravagant—for every one knows that sailors cannot be procured, even at the increased rates of bounty, for half of this force,—if for any part of it. This Cuban (not home) squadron, if got ready for service, will make Key West its port of rendezvous,—and by the time that the crews are become inured to the Yellow Jack, they will hardly be fit for any other duty. The main fight will be, after all, with the yellow fever, after the middle of May.

But, still, it may be intended to make such a demonstration, through a naval force,—and one ship is better than a fleet for this purpose—or to convince Spain, France and England, that we intend to carry out the policy promulgated in the Ostend manifesto—that is, either to buy Cuba, or seize it.

A party, and a strong and increasing one, has risen in this country—whose cry is war for Cuba. The President is daily and urgently importuned, by many who profess to be his friends and supporters, to assume at once, a hostile position in regard to Spain, and there is too much reason to fear that he is about to yield to such advisers.

Threatened War.—If we did not have it, says the N. Y. Express, from our correspondent in Washington, upon whom we can rely, we could hardly believe it possible,—that the President, in the face of his personal friend, Mr. Cushing, and his Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, was taking steps to involve the United States in a war with Spain, and almost certain collision with France and England, to follow. The blood and the treasure of thousands are doubtless at this moment entrusted to the prudence and forbearance of Commodore McAuley, who is about to sail from Philadelphia in the San Jacinto, for Havana.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1855.

There is a fixed determination here to bring on if possible a collision with Spain—not because the interests or wants of the nation require anything of the kind, but merely in the desperate hope that it may be the means to rally at least the Democratic party, if not other portions of the community, in support of the Admiinistration. The game is as wicked as it is desperate, but you may rely that such is the present programme on the part of the President, stimulated and supported particularly by Jefferson Davis. Cabinet meetings are being daily held, and are of long continuance.

The County of Harnett.

AN ACT

To lay off and establish a new County by the name of Harnett.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That a new County be formed from a portion of the County of Cumberland, under the name and style, of Harnett, to be bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the lines of Johnston and Sampson Counties on Black Mingo, thence a direct line to the mouth of Lower Little River; thence up said river to the bridge at Elliotts' Mills; thence a straight line to the place on the Murchison road where Hector's creek crosses; thence with said road to the Moore County line; thence with said line to the Chatham County line; thence with that to the Wake County line; thence with that to the Johnston County line; thence with that to the beginning.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 8th day of February 1855.

AN ACT

Supplemental to an act entitled "an act to establish a new county by the name of Harnett."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the county of Harnett is hereby invested with all the rights, privileges and immunities, which other counties in this State enjoy—all the Justices of the Peace, and officers of the militia, who reside within the limits of Harnett county, shall continue to hold and exercise all the official powers and authorities in and for said county, that they hitherto have held and exercised in and for the county of Cumberland.

SEC. 2. That the Constables now residing in Harnett county shall continue to hold their offices and perform all the duties appertaining thereto, until the first County Court to be held for said county, under the like rules, regulations and penalties as Constables are subject to in other counties in this State.

SEC. 3. That the counties of Cumberland and of Harnett shall be represented in the General Assembly as heretofore, until a future General Assembly shall direct and otherwise provide; and all elections for members of Congress, and members of both Houses of the General Assembly, and elections of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held by the Sheriff or other returning officer of the county of Cumberland, in all the territory comprised within the limits of both counties, at the times and places, and under the same rules and regulations and restrictions, as have been appointed or may hereafter be appointed by law; and the certificates of said sheriff, or other returning officer, as to the results of said elections, shall be as valid and as effectual to all intents and purposes as if the act establishing the county of Harnett had not passed.

SEC. 4. That a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions shall be, and the same is hereby established, in and for said county of Harnett, to be held by the Justices of said county. The first session of said court shall be held on the second Monday of March, in the present year of our Lord, and regularly thereafter, on the second Mondays of June, September, December and March. At the first session of said court, a majority of the acting Justices being present, the court shall proceed to elect a sheriff, a coroner or coroners, a clerk of the County Court, a register, an entry taker, a county surveyor, and all other proper officers, and the persons so elected shall give bond, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen and qualified according to law. The County Court until a site for a county town be chosen, and the proper buildings erected, shall be held, and the records be kept, at *Summerville*. Provided, however, that the County Court, a majority of the acting Justices being present, may direct otherwise.

SEC. 5. That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, by this act established, shall have, possess and exercise, the like power, authority and jurisdiction, as are had, possessed and exercised, by other County Courts in this State, and shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes committed within the limits of said county of which the County Courts have jurisdiction: and all suits at law now pending in the County Court of Cumberland, wherein all the plaintiffs and defendants are citizens of Harnett county and all indictments in the County Courts of Cumberland against citizens of Harnett county or persons residing there, shall be transferred to the County Court of Harnett for trial, in the manner now provided by law for the removal of cases from one county to another for trial.

SEC. 6. That all persons who may be liable to imprisonment under any process, either civil or criminal, in Harnett county, shall be committed to and be imprisoned in the jail of Cumberland county until the jail of Harnett county be completed.

SEC. 7. That George W. Pegram, John Green, Eldridge Stewart, James Johnson, James P. Hodges, John McKay and Samuel E. Johnson, are hereby appointed commissioners to lay off and allot the county seat of said county, at or within three miles of the geographical centre, and shall have power to purchase or take by gift or donation, a tract of land not less than "one hundred acres," to be conveyed to the chairman of the County Court and his successors in office, for the use of the county, upon which a town shall be laid off, to be called "Toomer," and within the limits of which the court house and other public buildings shall be located and erected. When the said buildings shall be completed, the courts of the county court shall be held there, and the public officers shall keep their respective offices there. The said commissioners shall cause to be surveyed and marked, in connection with a like number of commissioners to be appointed by the County Court of Cumberland, the lower or dividing line of Harnett and Cumberland, and said commissioners shall be allowed the sum of two dollars each *per diem* for their services for the time they are actually engaged, to be paid by their respective counties. A majority of the commissioners shall be competent to act, due notice of their meeting having been given.

SEC. 8. That the County Court of Harnett, at its first session after the site for the county town shall have been determined, shall appoint five commissioners to lay off the lots of said town, and to designate the public squares; and the said commissioners shall expose to sale at public auction the said lots, retaining such as in their judgment may be needed for county purposes, for churches and academies, taking bond and security for the purchase money, and such terms of credit as the County Court, a majority of the Justices being present, shall direct. The bonds shall be made payable to the chairman of the County Court, who, or his successors, shall execute deeds to the purchasers, which shall be available in law to pass the titles, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied to the erection of the public buildings.

SEC. 9. That nothing in this act contained shall prevent the sheriff of Cumberland from collecting arrearages of taxes, nor levying executions to him directed, returnable to any court sitting before the first day of June next, in the same manner as he could have done before the passage of this act. Provided, however, that the sheriff of Cumberland shall not collect from the citizens of Harnett county, or from any one liable to taxes there imposed by the county of Cumberland, collectable in the present year of our Lord, except the taxes for schools, which shall be levied and collected as heretofore. It shall be the duty of the [illegible] Cumberland county, to furnish the [illegible] Harnett county with a duplicate [illegible] tax list, and a certified list of the [illegible] which shall be placed among the [illegible] available until a future assessment [illegible] Assembly directed. The Justices [illegible] county may borrow such sums [illegible] may think proper, not exceeding [illegible] dollars, to be applied to the erection [illegible] buildings.

SEC. 10. That the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the county of Cumberland [illegible] jurisdiction of all capital felonies that [illegible] or shall be committed in the county of Harnett, and of all other offences committed in the county of Harnett, when the offenders may be [illegible] to appear at the Superior Court of Cumberland, and of all Equity jurisdiction over the said [illegible] and shall have appellate jurisdiction [illegible] determine all appeals that may be granted [illegible] the judgment, sentence, or decree of the [illegible] *Court of Harnett*, and of a single justice of [illegible] court when the same by law would [illegible] allowable but for the passage of the act establishing the county of Harnett. *Provided*, however, that the County Court may direct what [illegible] of lots shall be sold, and may from time to time appoint sales of the residue.

SEC. 11. That all paupers, citizens of Harnett county, or who have obtained a settlement there, and who may be supported at the poor house of Cumberland, or otherwise be chargeable, shall be removed to the county of Harnett, at the proper expense of said county.

SEC. 12. That all the fees due to the officers of the courts of Cumberland upon State cases removed to the County Court of Harnett for trial, or carried there by appeal from the decision of said court, as well as witnesses' attendances, shall, in case of the insolvency of the defendant or if acquitted, be paid by the the county of Harnett.

SEC. 13. That all acts and clauses of acts coming in conflict with the provisions of this act shall be, and are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and Ratified in General Assembly 15th day February 1855.

THE FARMERS' BANK.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the above named institution, a resolution was adopted disapproving the issuing of certificates of deposite of the denomination of one and two dollars. It will be remembered that the issuing of these certificates, in violation of law, engaged the attention of the General Assembly, and it was thought that the charter of the Bank would be forfeited thereby for.

A resolution was also passed assigning to the Branch Bank at Greensboro' two-fifths of the whole stock that now is, or may hereafter be subscribed and paid in.

The following table showing the state of the Bank on the 27th March, 1855, was submitted to the convention, with full satisfaction to the stockholders to-wit:

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Stock paid in	292,431 00
Notes in circulation	301,411 00
Reserved profits to Oct. 1854	6,894 97
Nett profits since Oct. 1, 1854	10,112 58
Due on dividends declared	3,057 50
Due Depositors	37 214 30
Due other Banks	6,465 54
	746,866 59

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

By Notes discounted	370,489 85
" Bills maturing	283,631 43
" N. C. State Bonds	3,000 00
" Due from other Banks	22,687 55
" Foreign Exchange	2,632 73
" Notes of other Banks, checks, &c.	12,061 15
" Gold and Silver coin	52,063 73
	746,566 59

The former Directors recommended an altering of the time for declaring Dividends, and fixed upon the fifth (5th) day of July and January. No dividends will be declared until July next.

The old officers, with one or two exceptions, were re-elected, as we have before published. These particulars are taken from the Elizabeth City Pioneer.—*Wil. Herald.*

Franklin Superior Court.—We learn that this tribunal has been in session during the present week. Judge Caldwell presiding. The case of the State vs. George Bartholomew, charged with the murder of Leroy Jackson, was tried on Wednesday. It excited much interest, and after full argument from the counsel and an able charge from the Court, the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*. Attorney General Ransom, with Messrs. Lewis and Davis, appeared for the State, and Messrs. Miller, Langford, and Green, for the prisoner.—*Raleigh Star.*

Condemned to Death.—A slave named Green was last week convicted of rape, in Goldsboro', N. C., and sentenced to be hanged.

BOSTON, April 12.

The Burns Rioters.—In the Circuit Court this morning, Judge Curtis delivered his opinion in the case of Theodore Parker and others, that the indictments were void, on the ground that the process was not sufficiently set forth in the indictments—that it was not alleged that the Commissioner on the Burns case had legal cognizance. All of the accused were therefore ordered to be discharged. The result was received with applause.

Excitement.—Rev. Mr. Walworth's discovery, that hell is within twenty-eight miles of the earth's surface, is creating considerable excitement in New York.

American Officers going to Sebastopol.—We find the following in the Tribune of this morning:

We learn that the Administration at Washington have detached Col. Rich'd Delafield, of the engineers, Major Alfred Mordecai, of the ordnance, and Capt. Geo. B. McClelland, of the cavalry, on special duty, to proceed to Sebastopol, to inspect the works there and view the operations of the war. They are ordered to depart as soon as possible. We dare say they will have opportunities of seeing much that is new in the business of arms, and of bringing home with them some additions to the knowledge of military practice. As a matter of course, they will occupy a strictly neutral position, and we advise them to leave all private letters of introduction, and trust entirely to their official credentials. By this means, we do not doubt that they will be received by all the commanders at Sebastopol, both within and without the city, and allowed, on all proper occasions, to go unmolested from one side to the other.

The new postage law in no manner abridges the franking privilege—the right to send and *receive* letters and packages, not weighing over two ounces, free in the mails. Nor under it, is it obligatory to refuse to transmit letters addressed to the Departments in Washington without prepayment of postage. Such letters, as well as those of members of Congress, may be transmitted as heretofore.—*Wash. Star.*

Webster's Dictionary.—We learn that the Legislature of Wisconsin has just enacted a law providing for placing a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, at the expense of the State, in "each school and each department thereof" of the public schools of the State.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Vienna Conference unsatisfactory—New conditions proposed by the Allies disagreeable to Russia—general Attack on the Allies by the Russians before Sebastopol—the Russians repulsed with great loss.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Washington, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult., arrived here this morning.

The Vienna Conference.—The proceedings of the Vienna Conference appear to be unsatisfactory. The allies do not insist on the destruction of Sebastopol, but propose other conditions disagreeable to Russia.

It was understood that the conference had agreed upon the first two points, and that the critical third point on which the question of peace or war turns, was under consideration and would occupy several days. A dispatch says: "All optimism as to the result is idle."

The Latest From Vienna.—MARCH 27th, EVENING.—The state of the political horizon has again become gloomy, and the conference of the day previous on the third point was anything but satisfactory, the conditions required by Russia being very disagreeable.

From Sebastopol.—Odessa advices of the 24th inst. state that the Russians, in spite of repeated attacks, maintained their position on Mount Sepoune, whence the guns play upon the French lines.

The weather continued fine and the health of the troops improving. The advanced batteries of the British were making considerable progress.

Omar Pacha arrived at the allies camp on the 12th, and on the 13th the Russians opened fire from the heights of Balaklava, but the English, assisted by General Kuoys, routed them.

On the 14th the Turkish cavalry at Eupatoria made a sortie, but were repulsed.

On the 17th three battalions of Zouaves attacked the new Russian redoubts before Sebastopol, but were driven back with great loss.

On the night of the 15th the French troops raised the line of ambuscades occupied by the Russian sharpshooters, and at the same time the Russians made a sortie, but were repulsed.

France.—Preparations continued to be made at Constantinople to receive Napoleon. In the meantime he and the Empress will visit Queen Victoria on the 16th of April.

The committee of inquiry into the conduct of the war, continued in session, and the revelations were still more appalling. Mr. S. G. Osborne was examined on the 24th March, and as an eye witness of the scenes which he describes, gives the last touch to the dreadful picture, by informing the country that the wounded and sick soldiers by hundreds and by thousands were literally starved to death.

The total effective Russian army in the Crimea is 115,000.

The position of the allies is now completely shut in by an enclosure of formidable entrenchments, extending to the heights of Balaklava. Important events are shortly anticipated. The condition of the troops was improving.

Fifty arrests had been made in Paris of parties implicated in the conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor at the late review of the Imperial Guards.

The prevalent opinion at Paris is that peace is near at hand.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, April 13.—The America arrived last night, with dates from Liverpool to the 31st ult.

Affairs in the Crimea present no especial change. Attention is concentrated upon the Vienna Conference. It is represented that there is great difficulty with regard to the third point of negotiation, although the demands of the allies have been much modified. The Russian Plenipotentiary has referred the matter to the government at St. Petersburg, and nothing further could be done until a reply was received. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has also been to London to confer with the English cabinet upon the momentous question, and had a long audience with the Queen. He will bear to Vienna the ultimatum of the allies upon the third point.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton active and buoyant and a speculative demand had sprung up. Sales of the week 82,500 bales—nearly one-third of which was taken by speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs, with the exception of Corn, had undergone a slight decline, and a general dullness prevailed. Provisions were also somewhat depressed, and rather lower.

A Conspiracy against Napoleon.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writes under date of March 22:—

Day before yesterday a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor of France was discovered at the critical moment, and the parties are now in the State Prison at Mazas. The Emperor was to review a portion of the Imperial Guard, which is about to start for the Crimea, in the court of the Tuileries. During the review he was to have been assassinated, but by what means has not become public. All that the public know is, that arrests were made at the moment when the review was about to commence; that the persons arrested were conveyed to Mazas, placed in separate cells and interrogated. Some of the highest families in Paris, among the legitimists, are said to be implicated in the conspiracy.

Decrease in Revenue.—The receipts of duties at six of the principal ports of the United States, show a decrease of the last quarter, when compared with 1854, of $4,500,000.

Applications for Bounty Land.—On Monday *six thousand two hundred* applications were received at the Pension Office for bounty land, under the act of March 3, 1855.

Wash. Union, Tuesday last.

Applications for Bounty Land.—Three thousand one hundred applications were received at the Pension Office yesterday, under the bounty-land act of March 3, 1855. Up to this time, the applications under this act reach the enormous number of *sixty-two thousand*. As we have already stated, no warrants can be issued before the beginning of June.

Wash. Union, Thursday last.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Of all the officers and privates who served during the revolutionary war only about one thousand now remain who draw pensions from the government. The number of widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers who draw pensions is about six thousand.

NEW YORK, April 11.

United States Commercial Agent Absconded.—Intelligence from Aux Cayes mentions that Mr. Oaksmith, United States Commercial agent at that port, had absconded, considerably in debt, and that Isaac Knight had been appointed his successor.

The oldest person in Concord, N. H., is a Mrs. Eaton, who is 102. The oldest man is Mr. A. Hutchins, who is 95. A Mr. Herbert who died recently was of the same age. Years ago we heard it mentioned, that Mr. Hutchins made it a rule to eat moderately, and never to pass his hands to be helped to meat after he had been once served. This was mentioned to account for his age and activity. But on this subject the doctors do not quite agree.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1855.

DANGER OF WAR.—From among many accounts from Washington, expressing anxious fears that the peace of the country is in jeopardy, we copy those of the correspondents of two cautious papers, the N. Y. Commercial and Journal of Commerce, which are not apt to raise an unneccessary alarm. We refer the reader to them, for the current belief in Washington on the subject.

From other sources we learn, that the steam frigate Jamestown, which had been ordered to the Brazil station, was suddenly ordered to the coast of Cuba, and it was intended that the change of destination should be a profound secret, as it would probably have been but for the thoughtlessly open manner in which the Brazil mail was sent on shore from the Jamestown before she sailed.

Further it is said, (but this is probably only conjecture,) that Com. McCauley is instructed to follow in the track of the U. S. mail steamers, and when a Spanish steamer shall fire towards them, to bring them to, the Commodore is to fire back in earnest. Should this be true, we shall soon have another war waged (as the Mexican war was) by the President, without the authority of Congress, which is, *theoretically*, the only war-making power in this government.

We fear that this will be the result of the present state of things. The President is evidently easily guided by whomsoever may for the time being have his ear. He has had much to do of late with Mr. Soule, a man of talents and address, bent on acquiring Cuba, at any hazard. All the "bold bad men" of the country; all the ultra Southern men, among whom are many who desire a dissolution of the Union, and desire the acquisition of Cuba as a means to that end, have no doubt been seconding the efforts of Mr. Soule. Under these circumstances, we confess that we consider the danger as imminent.

In every view we can take of it, we should deplore such a collision. This country is not prepared for war, even upon justifiable cause; and it is certain that both England and France are pledged to Spain to resist any attempt to wrest Cuba from her. What sane man can desire a war with these three powers? And we go further and ask, what man, unless he be a disunionist, can desire the acquisition of Cuba, either peaceably or by conquest? It would lead to the renewal, with ten-fold bitterness, of the difficulties between the North and the South. Its admission into the Union would be demanded by the South, and successfully resisted by the North. A separation would follow almost as a matter of course.

With Mr. Calhoun, we believe, that "Cuba is, to the United States, the forbidden fruit, which to taste is death."

HARNETT COUNTY.—Our readers in this and Harnett counties will find in to-day's paper the act creating the latter county, as well as the act supplementary thereto.

As specimens of the "loose legislation" so common among "the assembled wisdom," we would refer to the 10th section, and the proviso with which that section closes. There is about as much affinity between them as there is between oil and water. The proviso belongs to the 8th section, but by somebody's stupidity or carelessness it was tacked on to the 10th.

It will be seen that provision is made for holding elections for members of Assembly, of Congress, and President; but none for holding elections for Governor.

Further, there is no provision made for the payment, by Harnett county, of the expenses of criminals and others sent from that county to the Superior Court of Cumberland for trial. The consequence is, we suppose, that the tax payers of Cumberland will have to pay for administering justice in Harnett. And it is likely to be no small tax. The cost of the imprisonment and trial of Johnson, now in our jail for murder, will of itself be no small item, and doubtless there will be numerous other minor offences to be tried before another Legislature will meet and make the necessary provision.

The omission was probably accidental or unintentional. But it is another evidence of the unfitness of the late Legislature. From the election of Reid and Biggs, down to the grand carouse in which the session closed—we will not say that nothing good was done, but we do say that there are sins enough, of omission and of commission, to serve for a dozen General Assemblies. And we sincerely wish that "we ne'er may look upon its like again."

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The State's proxy at the annual meeting on Thursday last was held by J. H. Cook and A. A. McKethan, Esqs.

Nathan A. Stedman, Esq., was re-elected President; and Messrs. George McNeill, J H. Cook, Jas. Kyle, C. Benbow, H. L. Myrover, J. D. Williams, E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville, and Jonathan Worth of Asheborough, and Francis Fries of Salem, Directors. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Board, Mr. Jas. F. Marsh was appointed a Director in place of E. J. Hale, who declined serving.

The Board re-elected John M. Rose Secretary and S. W. Tillinghast Treasurer.

The salary of the President was reduced from $500 to $250, with $3 a day and travelling expenses when called out of town by the duties of his office.

6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A Whig Convention of Delegates from all the counties of the 6th District except Rockingham and Alexander, met at Winston on Wednesday last, unanimously nominated the Hon. R. C. Puryear for re-election to Congress.

The Locos have nominated George D. Boyd, but he declines.

The Erie rail road depot in New York, and fourteen cars, were burnt on Saturday last.

AN EVIL.—A subscriber to the semi-weekly Observer at Springfield, Richmond county, writes us that he did not receive either of the two papers due him week before last. He adds, that he has missed others before, but this is the first entire week's failure. His near neighbors received their weekly papers—a sure sign that his semi-weekly of the same date arrived at Springfield, as Monday's weekly and semi-weekly are packed together, and one could not arrive without the other.

We have no doubt that our friend hints at the true secret of those failures in his closing remarks: "I wish more persons would subscribe for the Semi-Weekly, and then it would not be such a rarity, nor so eagerly sought."

The truth is, doubtless, that people who are too stingy to subscribe for a paper themselves, take from the Post Office those directed to other persons, promising to deliver them to the subscriber, but failing to do so. This is a small wrong, but a very annoying one to both editors and subscribers, and it ought to be put a stop to. We know of no other remedy than for subscribers to lodge in the Post Office a written prohibition against the delivery of their papers to any one not of their own family, or of their own selection.

We heartily concur with our friend in the wish that more persons would take the Semi-weekly. Its circulation has very materially increased, it is true, within a year or two; but it is still far from what might be expected at points where it can be received promptly. At all the Post Offices from this to Cheraw, for instance, from this to Salem, from this to Warsaw, and from this to Raleigh, the Semi-Weekly Observer carries the latest news that can be received.

THE NEW YORK SENATE ON SLAVERY.—The Senate of New York has passed, by a vote of 16 to 9, a series of very ultra resolutions on slavery. They call upon Congress to enact a law declaring that slavery shall not exist except where it is established by the local law of a State, thus, by positive enactment, excluding it from all territories; and affirm that the people of the State of New York will not consent to the admission into the Union of any State that may be formed out of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, unless its constitution shall prohibit the admission of slavery within its limits. They also affirm that the repeal of the Missouri compromise has released the free States from obligations that may be expressed or implied in any compromises on the subject of slavery outside of the Federal constitution, and that the people of this State regard the Fugitive slave law of 1850 as "a violation of the constitution, an encroachment on the rights of the several States, an outrage upon the principles of justice, and disgraceful to the spirit and civilization of the age in which we live," and therefore demand its repeal.

The last resolution of the series denounces all secret organizations for political purposes.

Senator Brooks (one of the Editors of the Express) offered a substitute, somewhat more temperate, for the anti-slavery resolutions; but it was rejected, 17 to 5.

The Northern people are mad. They may come to their senses when too late.

FIRE IN BLADEN COUNTY.—A letter from Bladen says,—

"We had a fire yesterday which has burnt 30,000 turpentine boxes for two of my neighbors and is still burning rapidly, and no knowing when it will stop. It has burnt all the plantation fence for one of my neighbors, and came near burning his house also."

FROM HAVANA.—The Isabel, at Charleston, brings Havana papers to the 10th inst., but no news of importance. A number of assassinations had occurred during Holy Week. The late executions had produced great discontent among the Creoles.

THE EVILS OF TOO MUCH GOLD.—Since the discovery of gold in Australia, that hitherto prosperous colony has suffered a terrible reverse. It appears to be even worse off than our gold region, California. They both afford new evidences that sudden and easily acquired riches bring with them a fruitful train of evils.

The following is a letter from Melbourne, in Australia, dated January 6th, published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:—

More than 500 individuals and firms have within the last four months succumbed to the pressure of the times. Many have taken refuge in the Insolvent Court; some have assigned their effects, but by far the greater number have quietly left the Colony without attending to either of these formalities. The cause of all this has been, doubtless, over-trading;—the large Imports, amounting to $17,000,000 for 270,000 people, were more than they could take off, and Importers, in order to effect sales, gave large credits to parties not deserving of it, and when these found that a profit on the transaction was out of the question, they sold the goods for whatever they would bring, and then "sloped for Texas." Our Imports still continue excessive, amounting to £847,000 for the last four weeks. This crisis, to which we have not yet approached the worst is more severe and general than any preceding one in these Colonies, and the depreciation in property has been enormous. Stores that were sought for at £1800 per year, will let with difficulty at £500. Cottages that formerly let for £13 per week, are now procurable for £5. Servants' wages, the more especially female ones, are still high—£40 a £50 being demanded by the veriest "drab" that ever came into a house. Artisans and mechanics are the worst off; the want of capital prevents their obtaining employment.

Occultation of the Planet Venus.—On the evening of Wednesday next, the 18th instant, there will be an occultation of the planet Venus, which, if the sky be serene, may be observed with the naked eye. Soon after sunset the moon and the planet may be seen close together, their angular distance growing less and less, till about twenty-two minutes before nine o'clock, when Venus will disappear behind the dark and invisible limb of the moon. About twenty-four minutes after this disappearance, or, as astronomers have it, *immersion* of the planet, the moon will have changed her position so far as to allow Venus to reappear, or *emerge* from behind the moon's illuminated border or crescent in a westerly direction.

Sales of oats have been made in New York, it is stated, at 82 cents per bushel, for the Crimea.

Columbus Court.—At the term of the Superior Court this week at Whiteville, Judge Bailey on the Bench, one doctor Fields was tried for the murder of Francis M. Stevens. For the prosecution appeared Solicitor Strange and R. S. French, Esq.; for the defendant Messrs. J. G. McDugald, M. B. Smith, and F. George, Esqs. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and Fields was sentenced to be branded and imprisoned for six months. The first portion of the sentence was forthwith carried into effect.

The Grand Jury we learn, found a true bill against —— Thompson for starving two children to death. Upon affidavit the case was removed to Brunswick, and will be tried, we presume, next week.— *Wil. Herald.*

Fire.—This morning about four o'clock, the Distilleries of Messrs. Moore, Stanly & Co., in the Northern limits, were discovered to be on fire, and in a short time were consumed. The loss, we believe, will reach in the neighborhood of $1,500. No insurance. The origin of the fire was accidental.— *Wil. Herald.*

DIED,

At Columbia, S. C., on the 11th inst., THOMAS L. PEARCE, son of the late Rev. John Pearce, aged about 25 years.

In Charlotte, on the 7th inst., after a long illness, Mr. ALEXANDER SPRINGS, aged about 40 years.

In Columbia Co., East Florida, Feb. 3, SUSAN ANN CARAWAY, wife of Archibald Caraway, aged 37. She was born in Sampson county, N. C., was married to Archibald Caraway, of Darlington Dist., S. C., in 1835 and moved to Fla. in 1848.

In Pensacola, on the 31st ult., of apoplexy, Mr. NEIL H. HORTON, formerly of Hillsborough, N. C., but recently of Mobile, Ala. His death was sudden and unexpected. Apparently in the enjoyment of ordinary health, he had after partaking breakfast seated himself to peruse a newspaper received that morning, when he suddenly fell from his chair, and when raised from the floor complained of a darting and violent pain in his forehead. He expired in about 3 hours from the attack. He was about 58 years of age.

In Anson county, on the 6th inst., Mr. WILLIAM H. STURDIVANT, aged about 40 years. Mr. Sturdivant was a quiet good citizen; a volunteer in the late war with Mexico—was in several hard fought battles at National Bridge and other quarters.

In Moore county, on the 14th ult., MURDOCH FERGUSON, aged 74 years. Also, on the same day GEO. W. BLACK, in the 16th year of his age, son of John B. Black. Also, Mrs. SARAH JOHN JOHNSON, wife of Wm. Johnson, aged about 38 years.

On the passenger train, between Charlotte and Chester C. H., S. C., on the 31st ult., Dr. WILLIAM C. McREE, late of Morganton, N. C., aged about 37.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 16.

BACON—	9 a 9½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	27 a 28
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 85 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	8¼ a 8½	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7½ a 8	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	50 a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	9 15 a 9 25	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	8 87 a 9 00	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	8 50 a 8 75	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	8 25 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 00 a 1 10	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	65 a 70	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	80 a 90	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 10½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We report a firm market on Thursday's quotations; and it may be that a higher price might be obtained.

Flour—We report no change.

Corn—Sales this morning at highest quotation.

N. C. Whiskey—Dull at quotations.

Turpentine—Yellow Dip $2, Scrape $1. Spirits 35.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 40, hard 1 40. Spirits quiet at 39. Rosin 1 15 to 1 20. Tar 1 85. Fayetteville and Wilmington super Flour $10; Family $10 50. 6 rafts Timber sold at $5, 6 50, 8 25, 8 50, 9, and 9 25, cash; and 2 rafts at $6 and 8 50, 90 days.

At New York, cotton active, at an improvement of ⅛; Middling uplands 9½. Southern Flour $10 to 10 81. Corn 1 07 to 1 09. Spirits Turpentine 41½ to 42.

Total receipts of cotton 2,069,973 bales, against 2,302,808 last year. Decrease 232,835.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Cape Fear Line.] April 13, Str Flora McDonald with tow boats Alamance and Jas G Cook, with goods for W A Lash, J O Ross, W Draughon, H M Lash & Co, Worth & Utley, S J Hinsdale, W F Leak, H Erambert, G W Williams & Co, J N Smith, A J O'Hanlon, Transou & Bro, T Byrns, C & G J Anderson, Morison, Richardson & Co, R G Lindsay, Tyson, Kelly & Co, J H Howard, C G Yates, A A McKethan, H W Black, J M Worth & Co, S S Gilmer, J W Brower, Winbourn & Witty, D N Dalton, Mason & Armfield, W Fulton, W C Porter, J W Bitting, A R & R C Poindexter, Moss & Parker, J Banner & Son, Banner & Martin, J F Baggerly, N M Hill, W G Matthews, J H Foust, S J Piggott, E R Liles, Thompson & Haines, J W & W Welbourn, S Johnson, J Cowles, C N McAdoo, J W Field, C W Moss, D Murphy, E Belo, Martin & Bitting, Anderson & Barringer, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Johnson & Co, W H Brittain, J M & D Worth, J Worth & Sons, J M Johnson & Riche, H & M.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] April 14, Strs Fanny and Rowan, with passengers and goods, for P C Smith, S T Hawley & Son, T M Young, R Gray, M C Lamont, E Belo, J W Baker, J Jernagan, D E Grantham, Bryant Pritchett, D & W McLaurin, Beaver Creek Co, Howard & Tomkins, T Graham, D Murphy, Marsh, Sumner & Co, E A Vogler, M W McNair & Son, A Albright, J W Lett.

[Banks's Line.] April 16, Str Jas R Grist, with goods for E C Hall, Hunt, Adderton & Co, J S Banks, J H & J Martine, G W Brown, S W Tillinghast, C E Leete, J & T Waddill, J N Smith, E Carroll, F Fries, Webb & Bro, Murphy & Black, J & F Garrett, King, Hege & Co, A M McKinnon, Hall & Sackett, H & E J Lilly, A Cheek & Co, E A Vogler, J McIver, R & A Murphy, A J O'Hanlon, W McIntyre, W H Carver.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 11.—Schr N Harvey fm Boston. 12.—Barque Catharine fm N York; Schrs Wake and R W Brown fm New York, W H Howard fm Topsail Inlet. 13—Barque Tivola fm N York, Brig May Queen fm Wiscasset, Me; Schr Emily Ward from New York. 14.—Schr Emily from New York.

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it. THO. J. JOHNSON.

April 16. 92-tf

Town papers copy.

COUNCIL, RAY & Co.

HAVE just received a handsome stock of **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,** consisting in part of plain and fig'd Berages; Tissues; figured and crape Challies; plain and printed Lawns, Swiss and Jaconets; Brilliantes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; Illusion; Tarletans; Muslin and Cambric Edging, Inserting and Flouncing; French worked Collars, Sleeves and Chemisetts; Kid Gloves; Sewing Silk Mitts; Col'd and black Lace Veils; Plain and emb'd Crape Shawls; Grass and corded Skirts; Mantillas; Fr. working Cotton; Horn, Shell, and Rubber, Side, Puff, and Dressing Combs; Hair Brushes; Port Monaies; Crotchet Needles; Reticules; Fans, &c.

For Gentlemen.

A very Large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING: Cloths; Bl'k and Fancy Cassimeres; Drab D'Ete; Plain and Fig'd Italian Cloths; Linen Drills; Cravats; Hats; Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, 4 Doors East of the Market, North side Person Street.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1855. 92-tf

Town papers copy.

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. C. THOMSON has now in store his usual variety of ***FASHIONABLE GOODS*** in his line, to which he would call the attention of the public and his friends,—ever desiring to have it remembered, that he is disposed to sell CHEAP for CASH.

Please call and examine my HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, &c.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 14. 92-tf

BARGAINS.

I WILL sell the balance of my Stock of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE at cost for CASH. The entire stock is IMPORTED, and to families wishing to replenish old sets or lay in new ones, a rare chance is offered of so doing at a bargain.

I have a number of French China Goods in sets and otherwise, together with a complete assortment of Ironstone and other goods—altogether comprising an attractive assortment at the prices I am now offering them at.

Meantime, having perfected other arrangements, I will close out the entire stock with the good will of the business, on reasonable terms, to any party wishing to engage in it

The business is profitable and constantly growing, and offers a good opening to a business man.

ALEX'R MacRAE, JR.,
Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware,
Wilmington, N. C.

April 12. [w u] 92-1m

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are just opening a NEW STOCK of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

Which they offer on the best terms for CASH or on time to punctual Customers.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

HARRIS & RANDLE.

Centre, Stanly Co., April 12, 1855. 92-3m

GO visit the depository of the dead. There you see where little brothers and sisters are sleeping side by side; not in the fond arms of a devoted Mother, but in the grave. Their forms are only visionary to you. But a DAGUERREOTYPE, what a priceless gem it would be! Such as are taken by CROWL for one Dollars and upwards.

Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel.

April 16. 1t

LARGE SALE OF NEGROES & LANDS.

ON MONDAY, the 14th day of MAY, being the first day of Cumberland Superior Court, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, the following valuable Property, viz:

Seventeen Valuable Negroes, including, Men, Women, and Boys, as valuable a parcel of Negroes as can be found in the county.

Kingsbury: including 2,650 Acres Turpentine and Timbered LAND, with Dwelling, outhouses and Store. A good stand for business, with 8 crops of Turpentine boxes, and abundant opportunity for buying Turpentine. This place is 11 miles from Fayetteville, on the Plank Road, and 2 miles from Cape Fear River.

One 30 Bbl. Turpentine Still in good order.

One Steam Saw and Grist Mill, properly equipped and in good running order.

250 Acres Farming Land, adjoining Kingsbury, 100 Acres of which is cleared and ready for cultivation, being excellent reclaimed Swamp Land.

Persons wishing to examine any part of the property, may do so on application to N. King or either of the subscribers.

A. A. McKETHAN,
JAS. McKETHAN,
NEILL McDUGALD,
Trustees.

April 16, 1855. 92-tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 8th of May, at 12 o'clock, M., PEW No. **16,** in the Presbyterian Church; one Large Steelyards; 5 bush. Cow Peas; 8,000 Cypress Shingles, &c., belonging to the Estate of Jno. Evans, dec'd. Terms, six months' credit, note with approved security will be required.

JAS. EVANS, Adm'r.

April 16. 92*3t

Superior Court Notice.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

IT appearing to the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court is necessary; it is therefore ordered, that a Term be held on the fourth Monday in May, 1855, and that the Clerk of this Court, advertize the same in the Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.

This, therefore is to notify all suitors, witnesses, and all other persons who have business unsettled in said Court, to attend at the Court House in Lumberton, on the FOURTH MONDAY in MAY next, as aforesaid, as this Term will be devoted to the unfinished business on the Civil Docket.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, this the 12th day of April, A. D. 1855.

92*3t A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855.

William Turnage vs. Patience Clinton.
Original attachment, Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Justices of this Court that the Defendant in this attachment is a non-resident: Therefore it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, that said defendant may come forward, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February, A. D. 1855.

92*6t J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forwarned against trading for a Note made by the undersigned to John Winslow, dated some time in the month of December 1853, for Three Hundred Dollars; as the said Note was given to be paid on certain conditions, which conditions having failed, we are determined not to pay it.

J. A. ROWLAND,
MARY E. ROWLAND,
G. P. HIGLEY.

Robeson co., April 9, 1855. 92*3t

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on Monday last, a bright bay, a sorrel, and two dark brown MULES, considerably marked with gear; they were last heard from near Mr. W. L. Hall's distillery. Any person taking up said mules and leaving them with J. S. Banks or returning them to the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded. DUNCAN SHAW.

April 12, 1855. 91tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are now receiving our Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a very Large and General assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's

Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes,

Selected with reference to styles and qualities from the most approved Manufactories; with a general assortment of SERVANT'S SHOES.

ALSO,

Calf, Goat, Binding and Lining Skins; Oak-tanned Sole Leather; Shoe Thread; Shoe Pegs; Lasts, &c., with a general assortment of Travelling Trunks.

All of which we will sell very cheap for CASH, or on time *only to prompt and regular* Customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 12. 91-6w

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to us by Note or Account of longer standing than July last, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be extended. S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 12, 1855. 91-6w

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT NO. 1, CHEAP PLACE!

THE close dealer and the cash paying customer are laying in their supplies, and others eagerly inquiring the way.

To those who dig and delve for their daily wants—there are bargains in store for you.

NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

Received to-day, by Express, a beautiful assortment of fine plaid Silks, Tissues, Trimmings, &c. If you wish the latest styles out, you would do well to call and examine my stock.

S. M. THOMAS,
Formerly of Richmond Co.

Dobbin House Building, April 12. 91-tf

SPRING STOCK.

COOK & JOHNSON invite the attention of Merchants visiting the Town and others purchasing Goods in this place, to their present very desirable and extensive Stock of Goods, embracing all the articles usually kept by them, and which they are disposed to sell on favorable terms. Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

J. H. COOK. ROB'T JOHNSON.

April 12. 91-4t

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10. 91-tf

Wanted Immediately,

A SMART ACTIVE SERVANT WOMAN—a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. For such a one, well recommended, the HIGHEST PRICE will be paid, for the remainder of the year. Inquire at this Office.

March 19, 1855. 81

SPRING OPENS!!
CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Take Notice!

WHEN you visit Wilmington, call and see the newly imported

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS

just opened at the

CITY CLOTHING STORE.

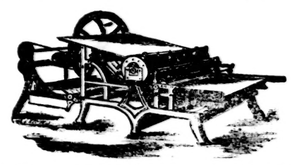
It is true that Scott & Baldwin have the largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the State; and furthermore, the finest Goods are sold there and made to measure in the most approved style.

Send your orders for good and fashionable wearing apparel to SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
City Clothing Store,
Wilmington.

March 10, 1855. 85-2mi

THE OLDEST
TYPE FOUNDRY IN AMERICA.

Established by Binny & Ronaldson in 1796, *on the base of Sowers's Germantown Foundry of* 1739.



THE long experience of the several Proprietors of the PHILADELPHIA TYPE FOUNDRY enables **L. JOHNSON & CO.** to offer to the Printing Craft the largest variety of Types, and all the appurtenances of a Printing Office, to be found in any establishment in the United States,—and of a quality, too, which is deemed to be unrivalled. The composition of the metal used is calculated to afford the greatest durability; while the scrupulous care exercised in the fitting up of the Type is such as to insure accuracy and squareness of body, &c.

L. JOHNSON & CO.'S facilities are so extensive as to enable them to fill orders of any amount, either in

PLAIN OR FANCY TYPES,

MUSIC OF UNPARALLELED BEAUTY,

(cast in this Foundry only)

SCRIPTS, FLOWERS, BORDERS, CUTS.

Brass or Metal Rules, Brass Braces, Labor-Saving Rules, &c. &c

PRESSES OF ALL KINDS, and all sorts of PRINTING MATERIAS, (most of which are made by L. J. & Co.) will be furnished at Manufacturers' prices.

STEREOTYPING, in Ancient or Modern Languages, from the largest volume to the smallest label.

ELECTROTYPING of Books, Wood Cuts, Jobs, &c. &c.

TYPE USED IN STEREOTYPING for sale, at reduced prices.

WOOD CUTS designed and engraved in the finest style of art.

☞ L. J. & Co's "*MINOR SPECIMEN BOOK*" (acknowledged to be the first of its class in the country, and original in its conception and getting up) will be sent to all printers who have not received it who direct how it may be transmitted.

☞ Newspaper Printers who publish this advertisement entire three times before Sept. 1, 1855, and send to us a copy of the paper containing it, will be allowed their bills on purchasing type to four times its amount.

L. JOHNSON & CO.

No. 6 SANSOM STREET, near the Hall of Independence, PHILADELPHIA.

March, 1855. 91-3t

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills.—An admirable Remedy for the cure of Indigestion, and Liver Complaints.—An American lady the widow of an officer, in the E. I. C. Service, had been residing many years in Calcutta, where her liver and stomach had become so deranged, that she could with difficulty, digest any kind of food. She suffered almost unceasingly from sick headache, nervousness, and lowness of spirits, the results of a debilitated constitution. The medical aid she had there was of no avail, and her friends advised her to take up her residence at her sister's in Savannah, Georgia, the latter lady persuaded her to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, which in about six weeks, restored her to sound and perfect health, to the astonishment of her benevolent sister, who had given up all hope of her recovery.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving a large and beautiful stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

SILK GOODS.

Consisting of EVERY VARIETY of **Ladies' Dress Goods.**

A few very handsome Flounced Berage and Organdie Dresses, entirely new styles; Plain and Embroidered Silk and Lace Mantles; a very superior stock of EMBROIDERIES; Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes; Muslin and Cambric Flouncings; Black, White, and Colored Kid Gloves, (good quality;) Sewing Silk Mitts; Plain and Embroidered White Crape Shawls; Marseilles, Glass and Corded Skirts; Rail Road Corsets; French Working Cotton; Embroidering Braids and Silks, Ladies' black and colored Gaiters, (of the latest styles, &c.) &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Black, Brown, Blue, and Olive French Cloths; Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Italian Cloths; Drap D'ete; White and Fancy Marseilles, and Silk Vestings. A large stock of MEN and BOYS' Clothing, WARRANTED WELL MADE. Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas, Parasols; Paper Hangings; Window Curtains; Screen Paper, &c., &c.

This newe Stock embraces a very general assortment of everything in the dry goods line, and were selected with great care. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. They will be offered at the lowest market prices. J. A. PEMBERTON.

April 2, 1855. 85tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty Acres are inclosed and under cultivation, mostly fine corn land; the remainder is swamp and sandhill, well timbered, and located for dwellings.

THOS. J. ROBINSON.

April 2. 85tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our stock of Spring and Summer goods, which have been purchased very low, and will be sold remarkably low; and persons coming to purchase will do well to examine our stock, whether they buy of us or not, as we are anxious to exhibit our goods, knowing they will compare favorably with any in the market. We have a very large stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line, consisting in the following articles: Plaid, plain and black silks, grenadines, the new common Berages, Berage De Paris, cloths, figured, plain, plaid, printed, swiss, mull, jaconet and checked muslins; Sheetings, bleached and unbleached; Calicos of every colour and price. Hosiery of every quality. Buttons; Dress Trimmings, a large and well picked stock; Gloves; the largest lot of embroidered collars, undersleeves, handkerchiefs and edgings we have yet offered; Mantillas; Crape Shawls; Ladies' fine Silk Hats, some beautiful; Straw Bonnets; Straw Bonnets, Tabs and Flowers; Ladies' Gaiters, Boots, walking Shoes; and also a large stock of Children's Shoes.

For Gentlemen and Youths:

Cloths, Cosimeres, black and fancy; Silk, Satin and Marseilles Vesting; Ready Made Clothing, for Men and Boys; Shirts, Collars, Hats of the latest styles; Boots, very fine Shoes and Gaiters.

Negro Shoes of every size and quality.

All of the above goods have been purchased low, and brought in this market with a view of selling cheap.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

March 29. 87-tf

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

CHERNEE'S French and English Dictionary; Lindley Murray; Fulton's and Eastman's Book Keeping and Copy Books; Scholar's Companion; Zachos' New American Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; The Humorous Speaker; Marshall's Rudiments of Oratory; Mitchell's Intermediate and Primary Geographies; Greenleaf's Greek Testement and Lexicon; Cruden Bible Dictionary, &c.

Scottish Songs, Ballads and Poems by Ainslie; Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music; Masonic Chart, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 28

BANK STOCK.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTON to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Wilmington, will be opened on the 24 day of April, 1855, at the office of James Banks, in the Town of Fayetteville, and remain open for Sixty Days, under the direction of

J. D. WILLIAMS,
WM. McLAURIN,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
JAMES BANKS, } Comr's.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 28, 1855. 87tf

Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

NOW SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have in press a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 1855.

S. S. AREY.

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

BANK OF CLARENDON,

AT FAYETTEVILLE

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, held on 12th inst., it was

Resolved, That Subscription Books for the Stock of said Bank be opened on the 1st Monday in April, at the following places, viz:

Fayetteville, at the store of Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast & Co.

Averasborough,
Carthage,
Pittsborough,
Elizabethtown,
Wilmington,
Lumberton,
Clinton,
Hillsborough,
Whiteville,
Rockfish Creek,
Little's Mills,
Asheville,
Troy

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Chairman.

A. McD. Mitchell, Secty.

March 28, 1855. 84-tf

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

N. Schrader St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all of their own promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union. Also, STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements on reasonable terms.

Page's Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented in the United States, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A Pamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three sizes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any person applying for one by mail, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patent Rights*, they hereby forewarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 26, 1854. 800Y

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

Billiard Tables for Sale.

I HAVE two good Billiard Tables with all the fixtures, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms if application be made soon.

JAMES HALES.

Aug. 21, 1854. 24-tf

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.

Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

$25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who ranaway from me about the middle of last June.

DESCRIPTION.—Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about forty years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a Blacksmith by trade.

I have his indentures for two years from 1st of May 1854, for costs and charges in State case vs. him, in the Superior Court of Cumberland county; and all persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent.

T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Dec. 19, 1854. 50tf

To the PHYSICIANS of NORTH CAROLINA, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious resin oil which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, conertions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter feature, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapps" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 94tf

SPRING, 1855.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces at $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and *common* Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.

Cut, Moulded and Plain GLASSWARE in great variety.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tin Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS. LAMPS: for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns; Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Brushes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

Goods carefully packed.

Orders will be put up as low as if the parties were present.

March 12, 1855. 83-tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. H. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE

WE will sell our newly improved LOT, on the corner of Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley. The buildings have all been constructed in the last 12 months, every thing in neat order, and ready for the reception of a family.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 1, 1855. 63tf

MARCH 19, 1855.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;

Bonnets, Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;

Hats; Shoes;

and **Ready-Made Clothing,**

Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

84-tf

GOOD FARMING AND TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to turn his attention wholly to his profession, offers for sale a tract of LAND, consisting of 380 acres, more or less, pleasantly situated in Cumberland Co. N. C., a very healthy portion of country, and in sight of Blockersville Male and Female Academy, where a splendid School is continually in progress, which is an advantage not offered by every home. The said tract has near a two horse farm in fine state for cultivation, and a goodly number of Turpentine boxes with enough round pines to make up at least, two good crops. The growth of about 100 acres consists chiefly of Oak, with some Hickory, Dogwood, &c., the remainder principally of Pine, which is good for any amount of lumber for many years. There is a comfortable dwelling house on the plantation with other out houses, together with one of the best Mill sites in this part of the country; as the dam is nearly completed, and the frame work all fitted and just at hand, very moderate expense will put the mill in full operation. A multiplication of words is unnecessary; as the land can show for itself. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber intends to sell without delay.

For further information, address the subscriber at Blockersville, Cumberland Co., N. C.

J. A. EDWARDS.

March 13, 1855. 84tf

SPRING GOODS. 1855.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brilliontenes;
Grenadines, Bareges,
Crape Arpin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Flannel's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.

March 16, 1855. 84-tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1855. 83tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Strict attention paid to orders.

[R. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

NORTH CAROLINA

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PENSION and Bounty Land Claims prosecuted for military services in all the Wars since 1790.

No charge made unless money or land is recovered.

Pension money collected from the U. S. Agency at this place. Blanks furnished gratis.

CASH paid for Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 3, 1855. 80-6m

P. S.—The new Bounty Land Law has passed; all persons for whom I procured Land Warrants under the old law, and all other Soldiers, their wives and heirs, are requested to call on me immediately. J. M. R.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855. 84-

SPRING, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

March 15, 1855. 83tf

WANTED

TO HIRE for the balance of the year, a good house servant, in a small family, for such a one a good price will be paid. Enquire at this Office.

March 19. 84tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

READ.—*Something for every Man.*

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE and fashionable Stock constantly on hand. To all who wish decidedly handsome and well made Garments, from the best Material and at the lowest price, my Establishment will prove a great curtailer of yearly expenses,—this being the only House of the kind in this place, where a general assortment is kept, and where almost everybody can get suited. I have also on hand an extensive variety of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket H'dk'f's, Kid Gloves, and other furnishing Goods. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Imported Havana Cigars, and Fancy Goods, India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggings and Sandals, Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my friends and customers, and solicit a continuance of the same, and all who recommend their friends to trade at this Establishment can depend upon their being dealt with fairly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent.

Call and satisfy your wants.

GEORGE BRANDT.

South side Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C. between the Market House, and Fayetteville Hotel.

Feb'y 14, 1855. 75-3m

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 70tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME.

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my outstanding debts to be collected.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfield, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

PLANTS, TREES, &c.

A CONSIDERABLE lot of choice things just received and for sale; among which Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Raspberries should be planted as soon as possible.

C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by

STEDMAN & HORNE.

July 20, 1854. 10tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof, and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Fall and Winter Trade.

J. C. THOMSON is now laying in his usual assortment of the most FASHIONABLE GOODS in his line, which are offered CHEAP FOR CASH. Please call and see for yourself, at the old stand—Market Square.

J. C. THOMSON.

Sept. 25, 1854. 34-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices.

S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Quinsies, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in

Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.

In FAYETTEVILLE, by S. J. HINSDALE and J. N. SMITH.

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by

TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbelliton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Merchants in the surrounding Counties, that he has opened Store the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED

HARDWARE

ever opened in Fayetteville, consisting in part of

TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS,

SHEARS, SCISSORS, Butcher, Cook and Bowie KNIVES.

POCKET CUTLERY

from the most celebrated Manufactories in England, Hand, Panel, Back, Web, Compass, Mortise and Firmer

SAWS.

Cast, German and Blister STEEL; The celebrated "Cleveland" Axes, Shovels,
A large stock of Wm. & Samuel Butcher's Edge Tools,
Plane Irons, Adzes, Drawing Knives,
The Birmingham department complete,
and WELL ASSORTED STOCK of

HARDWARE

of all kinds, and in every variety of

ANVILS

of Wilkinson's and Wright's make; Bench Vises, Cotter-Key and Screw Box VICES; Hand HAMMERS; Trace, Log, Fifth, Tongue Buckles, Tug, Lock, Back, Dog and Coil CHAINS, Wrought Hilling and Grubbing HOES.

Guns, Pistols and Sporting Implements.
Colt's and Allen's Revolvers.
A large assortment of Nails and Castings.
Bench and Fancy Planes of all kinds.
Smiths' Bellows; Farrier's Hammers and Rasps; Nails; Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills; Counter and Tea Scales; Stocks and Dies; Screw Plates; Steelyards; Patent Balances; Cross Cut and Hand Saws.

A large assortment of Long and D Handled Shovels and Spades, of Ames', Rowland's, Collins' and Sneath's manufacture. Collins' Axes and Sneath's Hatchets.

I have also in Store, a complete assortment of

COACH GOODS;

Springs, and Axles; Dash and Top Leathers; Enamelled Canvass; Hubs; Spokes; Rims; Felloes; Lace Damask Ornaments;

Turner's Tools, &c., &c.

All of which are offered at such prices as will convince Merchants, that Goods can be bought and sold as LOW in Fayetteville as in the Northern cities.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM BOWE.

East End of Dobbin House building.

Fayetteville, March 30. 85tf

NEW STORE.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE OPENED OUT AT LAST!

All hail creation! far and near.
Of THOMAS' STORE you now shall hear
Let pealing drums and cannon's roar
Proclaim the news from shore to shore.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in the town of Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business; and is receiving direct from New York,

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING—a choice selection for Men and Youth's Wear. Hats of all kinds, of the very latest styles. Boots and Shoes—a beautiful stock. Hardware and Cutlery, and a choice selection of Groceries.

Advantage of the hard times was taken in purchasing the above stock, and the same will be extended to those who favor me with their patronage, for CASH or on time to prompt payers.

A word to the Ladies: I am sure that you have something that is handsome, beautiful and useful, as I wish to take advantage of the hard times too. So I respectfully invite you to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find a beautiful assortment in your line.

N. B. My Groceries, &c., will be kept entirely separate from the Dry Goods Department.

Remember that this is the No. 1 Cheap place, where Bargains can be obtained. The one price system will be inflexibly adhered to, the proper deduction made for Cash paying Customers.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

S. M. THOMAS.
formerly of Richmond County

Dobbin House Building, Hay Street.

March 28, 1855. 87-1tsw*tf

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cumberland County N. C., on the 27th inst., as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and belongs to R. Sturdivant of Chatham County, N. C. Said negro of dark complexion, weighs about 165 pounds, is 5 feet eleven inches high, and about twenty-one years old; had on when brought to Jail, a black sack coat, grey check cassimere pantaloons and a rough ready hat. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay all legal charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.

March 31, 1855. 88tf

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cumberland County North Carolina, on the 23d instant, as runaways two negro men who say their names are ANTHONY and ABRAHAM, and belong to Snow B. Carowan of Lenoir County, North Carolina, and were hired this year to John Phelps of Brunswick County, North Carolina, and runaway from said Phelps. Anthony is about 21 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs. and of dark complection; had on when brought to Jail a wool hat, grey woollen sack coat and pantaloons. Abraham is about 32 years old, weighs about 150 lbs., 5 feet 6 inches high, and of dark complection; had on when brought to Jail a wool hat, grey woollen sack coat and